Hongkong Daily Press

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No. 21,033 號三百零千壹萬貳第 日六十月十年丑乙 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1925 貳拜禮 號壹月貳十年四十五百九千壹英國中

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	...Dep.	6.40	8.05	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Yaumati...	...Dep.	6.50	8.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38	7.19
Shatin ...	...Dep.	7.02	8.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.51	7.31
Taipo ...	...Dep.	7.16	8.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04	7.44
Taipo Market	...Dep.	7.21	8.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.08	7.48
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.33	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.19	7.58
Shumchun	...Dep.	7.36	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.28	6.23	8.02
Shumchun	...Arr.	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.08

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun	...Dep.	9.21	8.05	10.28	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13	6.08
Shenngshui	...Dep.	7.28	8.12	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20	6.15
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.33	8.16	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24	6.19
Taipo Market	...Dep.	7.43	8.26	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.34	6.29
Taipo ...	...Dep.	7.46	8.30	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.38	6.33
Shatin ...	...Dep.	7.59	8.43	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.56	5.51	6.46
Yaumati...	...Dep.	8.12	8.55	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.08	6.03	6.58
Kowloon...	...Arr.	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.16	6.11	7.06

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	...Dep.	6.40	8.35	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.23	5.29	7.10
Yaumati...	...Dep.	6.50	—	9.24	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.38	7.19
Shatin ...	...Dep.	7.02	—	9.36	10.51	12.21	2.43	5.51	7.31
Taipo ...	...Dep.	7.16	—	9.49	11.04	12.34	2.56	6.05	7.44
Taipo Market	...Dep.	7.21	—	9.53	11.08	12.38	3.00	6.09	7.48
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.32	—	10.03	11.18	12.48	3.11	6.20	7.58
Shenngshui	...Dep.	7.36	9.12	10.07	11.22	12.52	3.15	6.24	8.02
Shumchun	...Arr.	7.42	9.18	10.13	11.28	12.58	3.21	6.30	8.08

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun	...Dep.	8.13	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.20	5.40	6.09
Shenngshui	...Dep.	8.19	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.27	5.47	6.16
Fanling ...	...Dep.	8.23	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	—	5.51	6.20
Taipo Market	...Dep.	8.33	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	—	6.01	6.30
Taipo ...	...Dep.	8.37	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	—	6.05	6.34
Shatin ...	...Dep.	8.51	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.55	—	6.18	6.47
Yaumati...	...Dep.	9.03	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.07	—	6.30	6.59
Kowloon...	...Arr.	9.11	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.15	6.04	6.38	7.07

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STATIONS.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.45	11.30	2.20
Sha Tau Kok	...Arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.45	11.30	3.20
Sha Tau Kok	...Arr.	8.40	12.25	4.15

WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sha Tau Kok	...Dep.	10.15	1.05	5.00
Fanling ...	...Arr.	11.10	2.00	5.55

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sha Tau Kok	...Dep.	10.15	2.05	5.15
Fanling ...	...Arr.	11.10	3.00	6.10

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

ROUNDING UP THE COMMUNISTS IN ENGLAND.

GOVERNMENT FORCED TO ACT BY PUBLIC OPINION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, October 31st.

TACKLING THE COMMUNISTS.

The authorities here have at last decided to tackle the Communists. It is not done before action was necessary. Public opinion was becoming restive. Red agitators have been going about the country for months inciting decent-minded working men to strike and generally making trouble for employers of labour and for the Government. There is reason to believe that they were turning attention to the police and the troops with the object of causing disaffection. And while all this has been happening the powers that be looked calmly on.

I believe that even now the Government would have sat still but for the plain speaking the Prime Minister and other leading ligts in the Cabinet had to listen to at the annual Conference of Conservatives at Brighton. They could see trouble ahead when Parliament met, from their own supporters, unless they did something to curb the activities of Communists. The result is that within the last week or so some aliens known as Communists have been deported, while a round dozen of the home-grown species have been arrested.

AGITATORS IN COURT.

Those who have been taken into custody by the police are more or less well-known Communists; they are officially connected with the party's organisation as speakers and workers. They are charged with conspiracy "to utter and publish seditious libels and incite divers persons to commit breaches of the Incitement to Mutiny Act, 1797." Among the defendants is John Ross Campbell, editor of the *Workers Weekly*, a notorious paper, who was charged last year with a somewhat similar offence, and the case was withdrawn by order of the Labour Government—a circumstance which contributed to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's undoing. When the Communists were brought up at Bow Street Police Court a raucous-voiced mob of unwashed humanity surrounded the Court and sang "The Red Flag" till they were hoarse. But at the second hearing of the case a few days ago the police were in force and took care to keep hooliganism on the move. I hear there is plenty of evidence in support of the charges. A quarter of a million printed pamphlets were seized at the Communist headquarters near Covent Garden, and also a quantity of letters. It is early yet to say what one thinks of the prosecution's story. People are, of course, vastly interested in the disclosure that one of the letters produced in Court referred to a sum of £900 received from Moscow, some of the money being called "wages" for the president and the secretary.

THE INDUSTRIES FAIR.

A great effort is being made by the Government to get the buyers of the world to come to London and Birmingham next February for the British Industries Fair. This is felt to be an opportunity for making the slogan "Buy British goods" a reality. The London Fair was not held this year because it would have interfered with Wembley. Next year it will be bigger than ever, and it will be held not—as was once thought possible at Wembley—but in its old quarters at the White City, which exhibitors prefer for its accessibility. In previous years the Industries Fair has been open only to buyers, and now the experiment is to be tried of throwing it open in the evening to the paying sightseer, at the request of the exhibiting firms, who are fully alive to the value of the advertisement. The charge for space has been reduced. It is possible that the Dominions will, for the first time, show their wares at the White City.

The Government is spending £20,000 in advertising the fair in newspapers and trade journals all over the world, and all the official business representatives abroad are to do their utmost to bring the great trade exhibition to the notice of buyers. Invitations are being sent to about 150,000 firms in this country and overseas.

SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED TRADES.

For some time to come the conditions in industry in this country will give occasion for anxiety. But I believe it will be seen before long that matters are beginning to mend. There must be time, however, to get over some of the difficulties in the way. I hear it suggested that the question of sheltered and unsheltered trades will have to be tackled. It does seem strange that a railway porter should get higher wages for lifting a package into or out of a truck than a highly skilled engineer.

I hear it stated that if the price of coal, transport costs and other external charges on industry were reduced there would soon be an improvement in trade. The effect of these indirect charges on the main industries of the country is enormous; the charges are a tax which prevent a general expansion in business. It is further said that the Government should give a lead to the municipalities in the matter of economy. Administrative charges are too heavy. They hamper the business world.

There has been some improvement in the iron and steel trade during the past fortnight, and the prospects are that on this occasion it will be maintained. We have had so many false starts during the past four years that industrialists are exceedingly cautious in expressing themselves, but there is now more optimism even in the iron, steel and coal trades than for some months past.

COPYING THE PRINCE.

It is pleasant to hear that the effects upon trade in this country of the visit of the Prince of Wales to South America are beginning to make themselves felt. The "smart set" in the South American Republics have always been very keen on London-made clothing and London-created fashions, and what has happened now is that the visit of the Prince of Wales has given enormous stimulus to the demand for men's clothing of all kinds from London tailors.

Big orders are, it is stated, coming from not only Argentina, but Chile and Uruguay, and buyers in this country are busily at work supplying the demand created by the desire to copy the wardrobe of H.R.H. South Africa is not showing quite so much eagerness in this respect, but a good many orders have been received from the Commonwealth, especially from the wholesalers in the big towns. It is hoped that still bigger business will follow in other branches of trade, with the South American Republics in particular, for there are many enquiries in London just now.

"BUY BRITISH GOODS."

A good reception has been given to the circular issued by the President of the Board of Trade and the Minister of Health to heads of various local authorities in England and Wales. The communication is the logical outcome of a series of resolutions passed by the Chambers of Commerce and the Federation of British Industries, the point of which can be summed up in the phrase, "Buy British Goods for Christmas."

The two ministers jointly suggest that the Lord Mayors, Mayors, and Chairmen of Urban and Rural District Councils should form Committees and invite the co-operation of local Chambers of Commerce or Tradesmen's Associations, in order to arrange all-British shopping weeks between now and Christmas. We have had during the last two or three years several examples of what can be done by local effort in this direction. An extension of the movement would be good for local tradespeple, and for Empire trade. Also, it would have a very useful educational effect.

SOME ENGLISH "LANGUAGE."

It is generally admitted that since the war—and no doubt because of the war—there has been a tendency in England to indulge in picturesque language. You hear expletives rapped out on the stage in scores of plays and nobdy seems to mind. In ordinary conversation "swear words," as the schoolboy said, are common. I suppose it is because we have got used to it that a letter to the Press, signed "Amazed Colonial," comes rather as a surprise. He wants the B.B.C. to broadcast a protest against the hard swearing which he finds prevalent in all ranks of English society.

Of course, the B.B.C. have no intention to do anything of the kind; but it reminds one of a golfing story told against himself by Mr. Justice Lawrence. A small boy appeared before him in Court as a witness and the judge asked him if he were acquained with the nature of an oath. "Of course I am," piped the boy. "Ain't I often been your caddie?"

LONDON LUNCH CLUBS.

While in the City this week I heard of a new scheme for starting lunch clubs for business men. Of late years the lunch hour has gradually become more and more the time for serious business; in some respects the after-lunch coffee table is becoming as important in the city man's life as his desk. The London plan is to have some half-dozen of these clubs in the City, one in each of the special areas of business.

One lunch-club, being the first of the kind, was opened a few months ago, under the old and alluring title of the Merchant Adventurers' Club. It is in Crutched Friars among the shipping offices. The members remind themselves of the sea by looking on the outer world through windows shaped liked portholes. Then there is the Crypt Club in Cannon Street which was opened this week. It is housed in the crypt of a vanished church and is decorated in the "Restoration style." The scheme for establishing these lunch-clubs is to be extended to the big provincial cities.

THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

The present Russian Ambassador in London, M. Rakovsky, has been appointed to the Paris Embassy. He is sure to feel more at home in the French Capital since he was educated there, lived there for many years, and speaks French like a native.

Although this change has been officially announced the name of his successor here has not been officially confirmed, but it is expected that M. Krassin is to be the man. He was in London for some years in connection with the Russian Trade Delegation, and was the most successful representative Russia has had in this country probably because he has a keen sense of humour.—H.B.

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LETCHWORTH IN CHINA.

GARDEN CITY RESIDENT'S SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. G. W. Shipway, formerly of Shanghai and now a well-known resident of the famous garden City of Letchworth, has addressed the following letter to Dame Adelaide Anderson, who used to be Chief Woman Factory Inspector in England, and was invited to go to China in connection with the movement to reform industrial conditions. She was a member of the Child Labour Commission in Shanghai:—

DEAR MADAM,—As you are a member of the Boxer Indemnity Advisory Committee, I am venturing to put before you a few suggestions. Perhaps you will allow me to introduce myself as the solitary forlorn witness who appeared before the Child Labour Commission in Shanghai—when you were present. I must admit that my evidence given there was most woefully inadequate; but I should explain that it never occurred to me that I should be the only foreigner offering to give evidence. I imagined that detailed particulars would be furnished by people in Shanghai, where there are numerous "idealists" far more competent, and more conversant with local conditions.

What I urge now, in connection with the remission of the Boxer Indemnity, is that something vivid and picturesque be attempted, as an object lesson that would benefit the whole of China. My suggestions are merely crude outlines.

1.—I have travelled on the Yangtsze River several times—as far as Suifu, which is 1,558 miles from the mouth. Along this immense length there is not a single bridge; all crossings have to be in ferry boats. Ferries can often be organised so as to be fairly satisfactory (as for instance the L.C.C. ferry at Woolwich), but there are special conditions obtaining on the Yangtsze, which render some different method desirable. At Chungking (1,348 miles up) there is a primitive, but quite well-organised, system of ferry boats. This crossing, however, is often extremely dangerous, as the river has most remarkable fluctuations; and many lives are lost every year through boats being wrecked. Again, although the fluctuations at Hankow are not so serious, the river is liable to be lashed into a most dangerous state by a strong north wind (the river here flows in a northerly direction) and occasionally boats and launches from Wuchang to Hankow cease running. I can speak from personal experience of these terrifying dangers, both at Chungking and Hankow.

In both of these places a bridge would be practicable from an engineering standpoint; but there is absolutely no prospect of money being provided. What I suggest is that a transporter be erected at these two places—not so much to assist these two localities, as to furnish specimens of what could easily be copied at innumerable other places where there are important crossings over rivers. By a transporter I mean a species of car suspended from a cable or other support, whereby the crossing can be made irrespective of the state of the river. A transporter need cost only a small fraction of a bridge, and would be of immense benefit to all classes. The crossing should be absolutely free to passengers, with only a small charge for goods. At Chungking there is a very large daily cross river transit of rice and coal.

2.—My second suggestion is that a model Garden City should be formed. I returned from China direct to Letchworth Garden City, and having lived here over a year now, I can only marvel that the desirability of founding other garden cities is not more stressed. Whenever I visit London I feel shocked at the gardenless state of so many of my fellow-countrymen; while, of course, the conditions in every Chinese city are infinitely more squalid and revolting in every way. The essential features about Garden Cities to be emphasised are: tree-lined roads, laid out both wisely and artistically, with grass swards; no houses allowed of inartistic design, or without both front and back gardens. Factories to be on the side of the town away from the prevailing wind, so that the fumes will be blown away. I fear it will impracticable to build, for Chinese artisans, houses of the size they are in England; but the most modern sanitary appliances should be provided, and electric light. Very great persistency and tact would be required in preventing any reversion to the unæsthetic and unhygienic conditions in which most Chinese live. But by a policy of eliminating the obstinately anti-social, and encouraging the progressive-minded, I believe the scheme could be a success. What is wanted is a self-contained unit, not a "garden suburb" attached to another town.

3.—In the beginning of 1906 I had to make a choice between two ways of using my technical qualifications—at helping a Christian mission in Shantung with their building work, or a British company to develop coal and iron mining near Chungking in Szechwan. I chose the latter, as I considered industrial development as vitally important. The success of the company was hindered by the opposition and obstruction of the Chinese, and it was, I believe, eventually bought out by the Chinese Government, *and the whole scheme abandoned.* This was unwise of the Chinese, as the company could have been of great service to western China, as affording an object lesson in mining procedure, in contrast with the absurdly primitive methods universal in that part of China.

I suggest that an attempt be made somewhat along these same lines, but much more definitely altruistic, with the welfare of the workers considered as paramount; for a certain area to be managed by the Boxer Indemnity Committee with the very latest apparatus and conveniences, both for the profitable working of the mine, and the comfort of the workers. Perhaps the Garden City suggested above could be worked in conjunction with this mining scheme—the workers spending say four hours at their

(*Continued on next column.*)

mining or foundry avocations, the unhealthiness and unattractiveness of this being counteracted by ample time for agricultural work.

4.—The former three suggestions refer to object-lessons to be actually carried out, not merely discussed. My fourth is quite different; it is that lectureships should be established on Co-operation, and its history in England and elsewhere. I feel that Co-operation as practised in the British Isles would benefit China immensely, especially in training the Chinese to work together for mutual benefit. *I expect your colleagues on the* Advisory Committee will be surprised at this suggestion, as the "educated" classes in England display amazing ignorance of the Co-operative movement. I think, however, that all serious students of English economic development recognise what a great factor this movement has been in England—both in alleviating the conditions of the people, and as an antidote to the pessimism and despair that breeds anti-social and revolutionary hatred. In both these respects China would benefit greatly by adopting the principles and practice of Co-operation.

I trust you will give these suggestions your consideration, and bring them before your colleagues on the Boxer Indemnity Advisory Committee.—Yours faithfully,

G. W. SHIPWAY.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	November 30th, 1925.
Hongkong Bank	$1,090 nom.
Do., London	£131 nom.
Chartered Bank	£20 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	£23½ nom.
Do., C.	£13½ nom.
P. & O. Bank	£9½ nom
East Asia Bank	$85 nom.
Canton Insurance	$600 nom.
China Underwriters	$2.10 buy.
North China Insurance	Tls. 140 nom.
Union Insurance	$249 buy.
Yangtsze Insurance	$35 buy.
China Fire Insurance	$150 nom.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	$800 no
Douglases	$40 nom.
H.K., C. & M. Steamboats	$23½ buy.
Hongkong Tugs	$4½ nom.
Indo-Chinas (Pref.)	$38 nom.
Do. (Def.), London	$70 nom.
Do. " Hongkong	$70 nom.
Shell Transports	36/- buy.
Star Ferries	$59½ buy.
Waterboats	$16 buy.
Oriental Navigations	$250 nom.
China Sugars	$35 sel.
Malabon Sugars	$48 nom.
Benguets	$2 nom.
Kailan Mining Ad.	45/- nom.
Langkats (combined)	Tls. 34 nom.
Do. (single)	Tls. 19½ buy.
Shanghai Explorations	Tls. 5.20 buy.
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 8 nom.
Raubs	$8 buy.
Tronoh Mines	60/- nom.
Ural Caspians	8/- nom.
H.K. & K. Wharfs	$134 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	$55 buy.
Hongkews	Tls. 160 buy.
New Engineerings	Tls. 7½ buy.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 117 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels (old)	$8.30 buy.
Hongkong Lands	$63 buy., 70 sa.
Hongkong Realtys (c.p.)	$5 nom.
H.K. Territorials (f.p.)	$5 buy.
Humphreys Estates	$16 nom.
Prince's Buildings	$150 nom.
Rural Lands	$7 sel.
Ewo Cottons	Tls. 10.60 nom.
Orientals	Tls. 3.60 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	Tls. 58 buy.
Do. (new)	Tls. 32 buy.
Amusements	$10 buy.
Canton Ices	$7½ nom.
Cements (combined)	$14½ buy.
Do. (old)	$12½ nom.
Do. (new)	$3 nom.
China Buses	Tls. 10½ buy.
China Lights (combined)	$21 sel.
Do. (old)	$15½ nom.
Do. (new)	$12 nom.
China Providents (comb.)	$33 nom.
Do. (old)	$9½ sel.
Do. (new)	$9.15 sel.
Constructions	$1½ buy.
Dairy Farms	$15 buy., 19 sel.
Der A Wing (f.p.)	$10 nom.
Hongkong Electrics	$55 buy.
Macao Electrics	$40 nom.
H.K. Developments	30 cts. buy.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	$40 sel.
Do. (old)	$13½ nom.
Do. (new)	$8½ nom.
Hongkong Tramways	$25 buy.
Lane Crawfords	$12½ buy.
Mackintoshs	$21½ nom.
Peak Trams (old)	$15½ buy.
Do. (new) (c.p.)	$9 nom.
Sincere	$11 sel.
Taxis	$5 sel.
United Asbestos	$20 nom.
Watsons (old)	$16 sel.
Do. (new)	$15 sel.
Wm. Powells	$14 sa.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 60 buy.

buy.—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales; nom.—nominal.

SHANGHAI MARKETS.

In their weekly report on the Shanghai market Messrs. Ilbert & Co. state:—

Our local market continues dull with poor clearances. The northern markets are still closed but some shipments are reported for Szechuan and a few whites have been placed for the Yangtsze ports.

On the local exchange prices have advanced about Tl. 0.75 both for near and forward owing to the continued improvement in demand for yarn due to a slightly better political outlook. The Japanese have been active buyers of cotton on the exchange. Interior markets are still asking higher rates than obtainable in Shanghai; consequently arrivals have been small. Nevertheless with low middling American offering at Tls. 37.15 ex wharf Shanghai for shipment January, present prices asked for the Chinese staple appear high. Market firm.

To-day's quotations as follows:—Shensi Tls. 38.75 to Tls. 37.00, Shanghai M.G. Tls. 36.50, Tungchow Tls. 38.50, Ningpo Tls. 25.00.

Yarn.—About 10,200 bales are reported booked for shipment to the interior, prices on the exchange having advanced one to two taels, the rate for average 16's for December on the 19th inst. being Tls. 160.40.

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BOOKING AT *MOUTRIE'S.* [2922

CHARGES AGAINST MANILA BANKERS.

CASE AGAINST WILLIAM H. ANDERSON DISMISSED.

The following is taken from the *Manila Times* of the 22nd inst.:—

Holding that the facts alleged in the complaint of the Philippine National Bank against its former directors, do not constitute a cause of action, Judge Anacleto Diaz of the local court of first instance yesterday dismissed the case with special reference to one of the defendants, William H. Anderson.

The bank recited in its complaint that as a result of the defendant's flagrant abuse of their powers and indirect violation of the plaintiff's charter, the bank lost a great sum of money in a transaction entered into by defendants with Vicente Madrigal & Company. It appeared that the defendants made advances of various sums of money in the total sum of P.1,227,177.35 to the Vicente Madrigal and Company for the purpose of purchasing and selling of hemp for the account of the bank.

Judge Diaz, in dismissing the case, held that the bank has neither alleged specifically the provision violated nor has it shown also in what consisted the flagrant abuse of power.

There is no provision in the Corporation Laws or in the charter of the bank itself which expressly prohibits the transaction made by the defendants. And it was shown that the transaction made by the defendants was within the well-founded principle that corporations, in the absence of express restrictions, have the implied faculty of doing all acts necessary for the attainment of the purposes for which they were created, declared Judge Diaz. These acts are interchangeably used as incidental or implied powers. All corporations, by necessity, have the implied or incidental powers of doing all acts necessary toward reaching the ends for which they were created, unless such acts are expressly prohibited by their charters or by laws, concluded Judge Diaz.

The attorneys for the other defendants, Venancio Concepcion, Vicente Madrigal, Ramon J. Fernandez and Milton E. Springer, did not join Ben S. Ohnick, the attorney for Mr. Anderson in asking the court for the dismissal of the case. Judge Diaz dismissed the complaint as regards Mr. Anderson only.

FUTURE OF LONDON UNIVERSITY.

PERMANENT HOME IN SOUTH KENSINGTON?

MUSEUMS AT WEMBLEY.

The *Sunday Times* understands that the proposal to transfer the Imperial Institute and the Imperial War Museum to the buildings at Wembley, which are to be dismantled, and to provide a home for the University in South Kensington, is receiving considerable support in Government quarters. The advantages from the point of view of economising the taxpayers' money are obvious, and it is expected, therefore, that the Treasury will not be unsympathetic to representations that have been made to them during the course of the past few days.

There is, however, a difference of opinion as to which is the best site in London for the headquarters of the University. Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, when he was President of the Board of Education, was strongly in favour of the Bloomsbury site. Others urge weighty reasons in favour of concentrating on the one site University buildings, teaching, and administration.

When the University of London was reconstituted in 1899, it was persuaded to leave Burlington Gardens and buildings specially erected on the assurance that the officers were to be housed permanently in South Kensington, free of rent, rates, taxes, and repairs, and "with a promise of expanding accommodation on the spot, proportioned to the new and expensive duties about to be imposed."

In considering the whole problem, it should not be forgotten that there are influential members of the Senate who wish to see King's College removed to a site south of the Thames. A memorandum of 1920, published on the authority of seven members of the Senate, urged that on such a site King's College "would become the chief centre for South London, working in connection with, and perhaps organising, a medical school, in association with the hospitals on that side of the water. In other words, it is urged that King's College should be to South London what University College is to North London. At present South London is without a real University centre. South London really includes not only large portions of London proper, but a huge suburban and thickly populated tract of country."

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96

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

THE FIFTH CONSIGNMENT DRAWN FOR LAST EVENING.

[BY ARGUS.]

The fifth and final consignment of subscription griffins for the Hongkong Jockey Club arrived by the s.s. *Chak Sang* yesterday from Shanghai.

The batch comprised 8 geldings and 5 mares, bringing the total to 44 as compared with 92 last year.

The selection of the ponies has chiefly fallen upon the shoulders of Messrs. F. B. Marshall, W. G. Pirie and S. W. Pratt, of Shanghai, to whom every credit is due for sending to Hongkong a consignment which will take a lot of beating if looks count for anything.

There was a representative gathering of the sporting community at the racecourse last evening when the ponies were drawn. Among those present, I noticed Mr. and Mrs. Birkett, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Pearce, Sir Paul Chater, Lieut.-Col. Hall Brutton, Mr. Geo. Potts, Mr. H. H. Priestley, Mr. C. A. Peel, Mr. F. C. Hall, Mr. F. G. Walker, Mr. J. T. Bagram, Mr. A. E. Alves, Mr. L. Dunbar, Mr. W. T. Stanton, Mr. H. Seth, Mr. E. A. Brodie, Mr. A. H. Penn, Mr. F. A. Pollock, and Mr. W. D. Goodfellow.

The numbers were drawn by Mesdames Birkett and Pearce, the officiating Stewards being Lieut.-Col. Hall Brutton and Mr. H. Birkett, while Mr. E. Rock was in his accustomed rôle as Master of Ceremonies and "checker of mosquito bites."

Before the drawing took place, one of the partners in the Dynasty Stables (owners of the "King" string) suggested that there might be some difficulty with regard to nomenclature in the event of a mare falling to his lot. One wag suggested "The King's Favourite" as a way out of the difficulty.

Curiously enough a blue roan mare was drawn by Mr. Dynasty. Might I suggest "King's Garter" or "King's Sceptre" as a name!

All the ponies arrived in excellent condition and though the other batches arrived respectively on September 25th, October 9th, October 14th, and October 20th, there is ample time to get them fit before the annual meeting.

Of last night's bunch I preferred No. 32, a bay gelding drawn by Mr. R. M. Austin, but reports from the North give the palm to No. 38, a chesnut gelding with two white socks (behind), which fell to Sir Paul Chater.

No. 35, a chesnut gelding drawn by Messrs. Shenton and Hall is the only one branded with the fatal "R." On looks, I shall be surprised if he proves a second Saligia and the reasons for his being classed as "not eligible as a China pony" are difficult to understand, judging from his appearance in the rough.

The fact that he alone bears the "R" on the off shoulder, does not imply that any of the other geldings were taken before the Shanghai Stewards.

THE COMPLETE LIST.

The following is the complete list in accordance with the date of their arrival in the Colony.

ARRIVED SEPTEMBER 25TH.

No.	Colour & Sex.	Drawer.
1	b. g.	Mr. R. M. Austin.
2	d. g.	Mr. E. L. Hosie.
3	b. m.	Mrs. T. P. Pearce.
4	g. g.	Mr. A. H. Carroll.
5	ch. g.	Mrs. Dunbar.
6	ch. g.	Lady Chater.
7	b. d. g.	Dyer & Beith.
8	ch. g.	Mr. Dynasty.

ARRIVED OCTOBER 9TH.

No.	Colour & Sex.	Drawer.
9	dk. gr. g.	Mr. D. G. M. Bernard.
10	roan g.	Sir Paul Chater.
11	ch. g. blaze and star)	Mr. H. Penn.
12	iron gr. g.	Mrs. Hartford.
13	dk. ch. g.	Mr. H. Seth.
14	ch. m.	Mrs. D. G. M. Bernard.
15	gr. g. (flea bitten)	A. E. E. Alves & Co.
16	ch. g.	Mr. H. M. Nemazee.

ARRIVED OCTOBER 14TH.

No.	Colour & Sex.	Drawer.
17	skw. g.	Mrs. R. J. Patterson.
18	rn. m.	Mr. R. J. Patterson.
19	blk. g.	Wayfoong.
20	blk. g.	Shenton and Hall.
21	ch. g.	Toeg and Priestley.
22	blk. g.	Mr. Henry Humphreys.
23	dun g.	Mr. W. T. Stanton.
24	n. gr. g.	Patterson and Austin.
25	iron gr.	H. P. White.

ARRIVED OCTOBER 20TH.

No.	Colour & Sex.	Drawer.
26	n. g. m.	H. H. Tayler & Co.
27	g. g.	Dyer and Beith.
28	ch. m.	Mr. J. T. Bagram.
29	b. g.	Mr. Sha.
30	ir. g. g.	Sir Paul Chater.
31	b. or br. g.	Mr. L. Dunbar.

ARRIVED NOVEMBER 30TH.

No.	Colour & Sex.	Drawer.
32	b. g.	Mr. R. M. Austin.
33	b. m.	Mrs. Bernard.
34	b. g.	Toeg and Priestley.
35	ch. g.	Shenton and Hall.
36	ir. gr. m.	Mrs. Bernard.
37	ch. g.	Mrs. Hartford.
38	ch. g.	Sir Paul Chater.
39	dk. ch. (liver) m.	Mr. L. Dunbar.
40	br. g.	Mrs. Dunbar.
41	d. g.	Lady Chater.
42	b. m.	Mr. D. G. M. Bernard.
43	b. g.	Mr. J. T. Bagram.
44	bl. rn. m.	Mr. Dynasty.

LOCAL SPORT.

BOXING.

OPENING NIGHT OF NOVICES' TOURNAMENT.

The Novices' Tournament under the auspices of the Hongkong Boxing Association, was opened at the Murray Barracks ring last night. There were 134 entries, and some keen fighting was seen.

The officials are as follow:—President: H.E. The Hon. Mr. Cecil Clementi, C.M.G.; Vice-Presidents: H.E. Vice-Admiral Sir G. S. Alexander Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O., Commodore A. J. B. Stirling, C.B., Mr. R. M. Dyer, Mr. G. M. Young and Lieut.-Col. Montague-Bates, C.B., C.M.G.; Chairman: Mr. R. M. Dyer; Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. Scott Harston; General Committee: Mr. S. J. Clarke, Mr. W. Logan, Mr. C. Bond, Mr. A. H. Rowe, Mr. W. Ward, Lt.-Col. Edmeades, Captain Bensley, R.A., Lieut. Cope, Comdr. J. G. Bower, D.S.O., R.N., Lt.-Comdr. R. R. Lyle, R.N., Lt.-Comdr. R. A. Yonge, R.N., and Inspector Marks; Boxing Committee: Mr. G. G. N. Tinson, Mr. A. B. Allan, Comdr. J. G. Bower, D.S.O., Lieut. Drake-Brockman, Dr. E. P. Minett, Mr. A. Murdoch, Mr. W. Logan; Manager: Mr. J. Brook; Medical Officers: Dr. J. C. MacGowan, M.D., Dr. B. O. Mellon, M.D., Dr. D. R. Gawler, M.D.; Time-keepers: Mr. A. B. Allan and Mr. C. Bond; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. T. G. Bennett.

Commander J. G. Bower was referee.

THE RESULTS.

Last night's results were as under:—

Bantamweights.—S.A. Bradley *v.* Drummer Simpson (East Surreys). After a keen three rounds Simpson was awarded the decision on points.

Featherweights.—A.B. Beach *v.* Drummer White (East Surreys). In the opening round Beach floored his opponent, and in the second a knock-out was registered in his favour.

Bantamweights.—Boy Lambert *v.* Boy Allan. Lambert was the better throughout, and was awarded a win on points.

Featherweights.—Sig. Jordan *v.* Marine Hills (both H.M.S. *Hermes*). Hills was clever from the beginning, and with left and right punches knocked out his opponent in the first round.

Mr. White *v.* A.B. Farrow (H.M.S. *Hawkins*). White hurt his left hand in the first round, and the fight was awarded to his opponent.

Welterweights.—L.S. White (H.M.S. *Carlisle*) v. Stoker Lenton (S.M. *L5*). A keen three rounds was fought, and the decision was awarded to White.

Lightweights.—Stoker Davey *v.* Stoker Wood. Davey won by a knock-out in the second round.

Welterweights.—A.B. Jackson *v.* L/C. Masters. The latter gave in during the course of the second round.

Welterweights.—A.B. Reynolds (*L5*) *v.* Marine French (H.M.S. *Hermes*). Reynolds knocked-out his man in the opening round.

Lightweights.—A.B. Wells (H.M.S. *Hermes*) *v.* Seaman Merrill (H.M.S. *Carlisle*). Both opened well, but Merrill was the better of the two, and at the finish of three rounds was awarded the decision.

Welterweights.—A.B. Webb *v.* A.B. Newstead. Newstead gave up in the opening round.

Welterweights.—Mr. J. R. Soares *v.* Boy Fisher (H.M.S. *Carlisle*). Soares floored his man in the first round, but Fisher continued and the fight went the full distance. Soares won on points.

Welterweights.—Boy H. Mooring *v.* A.B. Baker (H.M.S. *Hermes*). After a keen fight Baker won on points.

Middleweights.—A.B. Cole (H.M.S. *Hermes*) *v.* Sig. Marshall (H.M.S. *Hawkins*). A keen bout was seen with Marshall, the better man, and at the conclusion he was awarded the contest.

Middleweights.—Mne. Watts (H.M.S. *Hawkins*) *v.* A.B. Jayes (*L15*). Watts won on points.

Bantamweights.—Boy G. T. Ashford (H.M.S. *Carlisle*) *v.* Boy Curtis (H.M.S. *Hermes*). The *Hermes* boy secured the verdict on points.

Ord. Seaman Hough (H.M.S. *Hawkins*) *v.* Pte. Choules (East Surreys). The seaman easily had the better of the exchanges and won on points.

Drummer Simpson (East Surreys) *v.* Stoker Burgess (H.M.S. *Ambrose*). After three fierce rounds, Simpson was knocked out just before the final gong. Simpson was awarded a good loser's half point.

Boy Lambert (H.M.S. *Hermes*) *v.* Pte. Wolcott (East Surreys). Lambert is a mere youngster, but put up a plucky fight against the soldier, who won on points. Lambert was awarded a good loser's half point.

Featherweights.—Pte. Holcombe (East Surreys) met A.B. Harrison (H.M.S. *Carlisle*). The soldier won easily on points, though in the last round, the sailor fought well.

L.Sea. Jenkins (H.M.S. *Hermes*) *v.* Pte. Cooper (East Surreys). The sailor was given the decision.

Mne. Strong (H.M.S. *Hermes*) had a walk over from O.Seaman Whaley (H.M.S. *Carlisle*).

A.B. Stevens (H.M.S. *Hermes*) *v.* A.B. Beach (H.M.S. *Hawkins*). Stevens was floored in the first round, but rose and fought back gamely. He improved in the second round, but Beach eventually won on points. Stevens was awarded a good loser's half point.

Lightweights.—Signalman Gough (Signal Corps) *v.* A.B. Mitchell (H.M.S. *Hawkins*). After an extra round, Mitchell won on points.

Boy Crieg (H.M.S. *Hermes*) *v.* Stoker Dannaford (*L1*). After three good rounds, the *Hermes* boy won on points.

Welterweights.—Bgdr. Blackburn was knocked out by A.B. Reynolds (*L3*) in the first round.

Middleweights.—Sig. Marshall (H.M.S. *Hawkins*) *v.* Pte. Roberts (East Surreys). Roberts knocked his man out in the first round.

The semi-finals will be contested to-night, commencing at 6 o'clock.

SCOTLAND'S PATRON SAINT.

EXILED SCOTS EXCHANGE GREETINGS.

Yesterday was St. Andrew's Day—the national day of Scotland. There was no public function or gathering of local Scotsmen, and the day was but nominally honoured. The annual ball of St. Andrew's Society was to have been held on Friday last, but owing to the death of the Queen Mother, it was postponed, and it is thought that it will now be held some time in February.

Yesterday, however, was marked by the customary exchange of greetings between the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society and other Scottish societies in the Far East.

"Brother Scots greet you, Black, Chieftain," was the message which was sent yesterday to kindred societies at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Singapore, Bangkok, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Negri Sembilan, Sandakan, Canton, Swatow, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Taipeh, Peking, Perak, Batavia, Amoy, Chefoo, Nagasaki, Kobe and Tokyo.

The following greetings were received:—

"Tientsin Scots send greetings.—Sligh, President."

Penang.—"Heartiest greetings frae brither Scots.—Sharp, President."

Manila and Iloilo.—"Brother Scots send greetings.—Chieftain Jamieson."

Batavia.—"Heartiest greetings frae brither Scots.—Gibson, Chieftian."

Perak.—"Hearty greetings frae brither Scots in Perak, F.M.S.—Mackie, Chieftain."

Selangor.—"Selangor Scots send greetings.—Robertson, Chieftain."

Cebu.—"Greetings from Cebu Scots.—Chieftain."

Canton.—"Stand Fast"—from Canton Scots.

Shanghai.—"Here's tae us, frae Shanghai.—Gordon, President."

Bangkok.—"Bangkok Scots greet brither Scots.—Malcolm, Chieftain."

Peking.—"Heartiest greeting from Peking Scots.—Macleay, President."

Taipeh.—"Taipeh Brother Scots send greetings.—Lachlan."

ALL FOR A TURNIP.

STALLHOLDER AND INDIAN CONSTABLE.

When charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with hawking without a licence, a Chinese stallholder stated that an Indian constable asked him for a turnip and on his refusing maliciously prosecuted him. He had also assaulted him and damaged his stall.

Defendant's evidence was corroborated by several other stallholders, and he was discharged. He produced a written complaint, which had been signed by a number of stallholders, and His Worship endorsed it.

WILLS.

OF FORMER RESIDENTS IN THE FAR EAST.

The late Mr. George Moore (73), of Bryndhurst, Mulgrave-road, Sutton, Surrey, late of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, left £6,510 (net personalty £5,297).

The late Rev. Geoffery Gartside-Tippinge, of Saxthorpe Vicarage, Saxthorpe, Norfolk, formerly of the China Inland Mission, left £2,510 (net personalty £2,459).

The late Mr. Guy Francis Hamilton Acheson (61), of Peking, China, formerly Commissioner, Chinese Maritime Customs, left estate in England valued at £1,084.

MARINE COURT.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., the following cases were disposed of:—

Four owners of fishing boats were each fined $5, or five days' hard labour in default, for using drags in the harbour without the permission of the Harbour Master.

The masters of three cargo boats and the mistress of a fourth were fined $15 each, with the alternative of two weeks' hard labour, for failing to exhibit regulation lights on their boats while under way.

Two trading junk masters were also fined $15 each, with two weeks' hard labour in default, for a similar offence.

FOOTBALL.

TO-MORROW'S CHARITY MATCH.

"A charity football match,—Army *v.* Navy,—in aid of the dependents of the late crew of H.M. Submarine *M.1*, and S.S.M. L. Gager, R.A.S.C., will be played on the Army ground at Sookunpoo to-morrow, December 2nd. Kick-off at 4 p.m.

The Band of the 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. F. S. Montague Bates, and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, will play from 3-45 p.m. and during half-time.

Price of admission to the covered stand, 50 cents; open stand, 30 cents.

Messrs. Lane Crawford Ltd., have kindly presented the football, which will be raffled during half time.

HOCKEY.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

A match will be played between the Hongkong Hockey Club 2nd XI. and the Navy "A" at King's Park this evening, commencing at 5 p.m.

The following will represent the Hockey Club:—A. J. Frank, C. L. R. Becher, J. Wedlake (capt.), E. F. Stewart, A. A. Dand, W. H. Locke, A. S. Exell, S. H. Garrod, D. Lyon, J. E. Noronha and T. J. Price.

CHILDREN'S ART.

EXHIBITION AT KOWLOON SCHOOLS.

An interesting exhibition of work done by the pupils of the Kowloon Central School was held at the school yesterday and attracted a large number of parents and others interested in the school. A noteworthy feature was a collection of paintings and drawings by pupils of 14 to 14½ years old, especially the Harbour scenes which were for the most part excellent studies.

The work of the girls included some excellent specimens of needlework, and also of cookery. A cookery class had been held earlier in the day and the result was seen in a collection of dainties and more substantial fare.

Another feature was the botanical collections made by the scholars and also the paintings and drawing made from them. Woodwork models and speciment of writing were also on view.

The various exhibits afforded proof of the excellent instruction given at the school, and Mr. G. F. Nightingale, the Headmaster, Miss Hall, the art mistress, and the whole of the teaching staff of the school deserve congratulations upon the success of their efforts.

The exhibition is to be continued to-day.

KOWLOON JUNIOR SCHOOL.

The Kowloon Junior School at Gun Club Hill, which, as the name implies caters for the younger children, also held an exhibition of work yesterday. The work on view comprised drawings and paintings, woollen doll's hats, writing specimens, models in straw, and other work such as the pasting of clippings and pictures which young children so greatly enjoy. Visitors were greatly interested and pleased.

THE EXTRALITY COMMISSION.

INVESTIGATORS TO TRAVEL THE COUNTRY.

DR. WANG CHUNG HUI'S VIEWS

PEKING, November 18th.

Dr. Wang Chung Hui, who has just returned to China from his post at The Hague in order to take part in the Tariff Conference and later to act as China's representative on the Extra-territoriality Commission which is to meet in Peking in December, received a number of foreign journalists at his residence this morning and discussed with them a number of current questions.

With regard to the Tariff Conference, Dr. Wang said that Chinese public opinion was insisting upon the granting of tariff autonomy without reference to the question of the abolition of *likin*, which was held to be a domestic matter concerning China's internal finance. His attention having been directed to Dr. C. T. Wang's hint, in an interview with a local news agency, that China might be compelled to follow the Turkish example by making a declaration abrogating all customs treaties, Dr. Wang Chung Hui was asked for his opinion as to whether Turkey was satisfied with her action in this respect. He replied that he thought Turkey was satisfied and called attention to the fact that Turkey was formerly an "enemy" country. Asked what he considered would be likely to be the consequences of a similar step by China at the present time, Dr. Wang answered that that would be difficult to predict. "However," he added, smilingly, "I am not proposing it, you know."

EXTRALITY QUICKLY, PLEASE.

The conversation having turned to the question of extraterritoriality and the forthcoming investigations of the Powers with a view to the abolishing of consular jurisdiction, Dr. Wang said that he believed that the Commission would meet in Peking on December 18th, as planned, most of the Powers having already nominated their representatives. Every assistance would be given to the Commissioners in their task of inquiring into the present methods of judicial administration in China, said Dr. Wang, indicating a pile of documents on the corner of the table which had been prepared for the Commissioners' benefit in order to give them full information about the Chinese legal codes and the working of them.

Dr. Gould Schurman's address on "Extraterritoriality and its Gradual Relinquishment," delivered before the Anglo-American Association last January, was mentioned and Dr. Wang was invited to express his opinion on the suggestions therein put forward by the former American Minister to China. Dr. Wang said that he had not studied the matter sufficiently to be able to express an opinion at present. The question of an interim period was one which, Dr. Wang said later, he was at present studying and his opinion on that was that if an interim period were found to be necessary it should be as brief a period as possible.

THE PROCEDURE.

Questioned regarding the procedure to be adopted by the members of the Commission in the prosecution of their inquiries, Dr. Wang said that no doubt they would do a good deal of travelling around and would probably visit most of the principal treaty ports, as well as some places in the interior. Dr. Wang did not seem to think that it would be necessary to call witnesses. He observed that very few litigants could be found who agreed with the law and, in his view, it was far better that the investigators should themselves inspect the working of the Chinese codes and form their own conclusion.—*Reuter's Pacific Service.*

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN SWATOW.

BRINGING THEM UNDER CHINESE CONTROL.

HALF A CENTURY'S GOOD WORK THREATENED.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, November 27th.

The "Committee on the Recall of Educational Control from the Hands of Foreigners." This body, with its high sounding title has been formed by Mr. Chiu Un Lai, the Swatow Civil Governor. With a stroke of the pen, this young man of 24 summers is apparently to be permitted to endanger the patient work of over half a century.

The Committee is constituted of The Students' Alliance; The Teachers' Alliance; The People's League and the Civil Administration Department and its creator and chairman on Tuesday of this week interviewed Chinese representatives of the five educational institutions hitherto under the control and direction of the English Presbyterian mission. The following is a detailed report of the interviews:—

Chief Director Chiu Un Lai, of the Civil Administration Department of the Eastern Expedition Headquarters, had a long talk yesterday (November 24th) with representatives of the Nanchiang College (late Anglo-Chinese College), E.P. Mission Women's School, the Boys' Brigade School, the Gospel Primary School and the E.P. Mission Theological College, on the subject of the Recall of Educational Control.

The questions which the Chief Director put to these representatives were:

(1) What connection they had with the British.

(2) Whence they derived their financial support.

(3) The number of students each had.

NANCHIANG COLLEGE.

In reply to these queries the representatives of the Nanchiang College stated that their institution had severed its connection with the British since May 30th, that their upkeep expenses were derived from school fees paid by the students and from subscriptions procured by the teaching staff, and that the College building, though under British control before, was the property of Chinese individuals who, in the person of C. T. and G. S. Chen, dedicated it to the use of the College to the exclusion of all other purposes.

[Note:—The statement regarding upkeep expenses is only a half-truth. Expenditure has been met to a great extent by funds collected by the English Presbyterian Mission in Great Britain, British Colonies, Dependencies and Protectorates. Moreover, for five years the Education Sub-Committee of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong has allowed the College $1,100 per annum from the Fund raised some years ago by British business firms in China. The statement about the College buildings and property is wrong. The buildings are British and the English Presbyterian Mission holds the deeds.]

After hearing this statement, the Chief Director said that, since the College had no more connection with the British, it should issue an official declaration announcing its attitude towards Imperialism and certifying its non-connection with Britishers. Continuing, he stated:

"Hereafter, once a week, the College should have regular lectures given to its students on "The Three People's Principles" and other topics of the *new civilisation* so that it may be moulded into a Chinese School and a Revolutionary School. Never more should there be any teaching from religious books."

The representatives accepted the suggestion of the Director and promised to follow it as soon as they returned to their Institution.

GOSPEL PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Next came the Gospel Primary School to give an account of itself. The Chinese representatives claimed that the institution was formed and run by Chinese alone; they had over 160 boys, and were dependent on school fees and public donations to cover their upkeep expenses. They said they had never had the least connection with the British.

In reply, the Chief Director said that since the Gospel Primary School had no connection whatever with the British then the word "Gospel" should be struck out of its name. To this the representatives agreed.

BOYS' BRIGADE SCHOOL.

The Boys' Brigade School came to state their case. They said that the School was formerly supported by foreigners but had now severed connection with them. Formerly religious subjects were taught but these had been recently cut down. The statement was accepted by the Chief Director who exhorted them to discontinue religious teaching and to announce the severance of their connection with the British.

THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

The spokesman of the Theological College said they had about a score of students engaged in the study of Theology. The Chief Director retorted that the study of Theology was not an educational pursuit and that the name should be changed to a Theological Study Society, the word "College" being struck out.

At this point the first voice was raised in protest against the Chief Director and the spokesman said: "If you are still unworthy to take control of Customs Affairs why then do you attempt to transfer control of Educational Affairs"

According to the Chinese newspapers this counter-attack invoked "a good hearty laugh from all present, except, of course, the spokesman himself."

In order to enlighten his misguided countryman, Chiu Un Lai made the following little speech:

"To recall Educational Control is a part of the work of National Salvation. By no means should it be left undone merely because the question of Customs Autonomy is yet unsettled. I am sorry to note that you have been so profoundly stupefied with 'Britishism.' The dose I can best prescribe for you is that you keep yourself away from Britishers and associate yourself with wide-awake and lively Chinese young men as much as possible, so that you may hope to rid yourself of the poisonous 'chloroform.'"

WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

The last to state their case were the Women's College of the E.P. Mission. They admitted that their institution was founded by the British who furnished half its operation expenses. They had 70 students and a staff of 7 teachers.

To these the Chief Director said: "Our Government will give you funds for your expenses and buildings for your School. Do you think you have the determination to sever relations with the British?"

The representatives declined to reply immediately and requested time for consideration and consultation with the Mission teachers.

After a few remarks about registration of all schools at the City Educational Bureau the Chief Director closed the interview.

CANTON AND HONGKONG.

PROGRESS OF THE SETTLEMENT NEGOTIATIONS.

It was mentioned in our yesterday's issue that two Delegates had come down from Canton—Mr. Yeung Sai Ngam and Mr. Kan Kum Shek. It now appears that they have not come down as Delegates, but in a purely private capacity, though they are recognised as assisting the effort to obtain a restoration of amicable relations between Canton and Hongkong.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Kan attended an informal meeting of Chinese merchants at the Chinese Merchants' Club, over which the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son presided.

Mr. Kan gave the meeting an account of the return to Canton of the recent Delegation, stating that they had made a report to the Government, who were well pleased with the results so far achieved.

Mr. Kan stated that the Canton Government would be glad to welcome a Delegation from Hongkong and any leading Chinese merchants of Hongkong who cared to come, and would be prepared to send a gunboat to take them up, so that they might see what is going on and judge for themselves whether Canton was Communistic or not.

The report that the Canton Government had definitely appointed Delegates to meet the Delegation from Hongkong, he said, was premature. Certain names had been proposed but the appointments have not yet actually been made. The Canton Delegation, Mr. Kan said, would consist of four members (the same as the Hongkong delegation). One would be a representative of the Government, and three would represent the Strike Executive. It seemed to be the view of the Canton Government that it is primarily a matter for arrangement with the Strike Committee, though the Government were prepared to give every assistance in the matter.

The meeting lasted only about a quarter of an hour.

Among those present were Dr. S. W. Tso (who had just returned from Canton), the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, Mr. M. K. Lo, Mr. J. M. Wong, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, and the Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and others.

Until definite information of the appointment of Delegates at Canton is received, it is not possible to fix any date for the departure of the Hongkong delegates to Canton.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MAH-JONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I should be much obliged if you would kindly allow me to encroach on a little space in the columns of your valued paper to draw the attention of the Government to the growing evil of the game of Mah-Jong.

This game may, though inconsistently with the laws of the Colony, be allowed in family houses and clubs; but, surely, public Mah-Jong Gambling Houses, as are now springing up like mushrooms in all parts of the Colony, should be forthwith diligently stopped lest this Colony in the near future, vie with the neighbouring ones in the exhibition of big boards with gilt letters "First Class Mah-Jong Gambling House." It will then be hard to stop the evil.—Yours faithfully,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Hongkong, November 30th, 1925.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.

OUTRAGE AT LANTAU ISLAND.

Another outrage was perpetrated on Lantau Island during Saturday night, in which armed robbery culminated in murder.

From the report received at Police Headquarters yesterday, it appears that about 10.30 on Saturday night, the villagers of Luk Ti Tong, were aroused from sleep by the sound of dogs barking. On going to investigate, they discovered that a house had been entered by eight robbers, two of whom were armed with revolvers and one with a dagger, and that the inmates, most of whom had made their escape from the premises, had been robbed of property valued at $31.10. After the robbers had decamped with the proceeds of the robbery, it was found that one of the occupants of the house was missing and on a search being made, he was discovered lying dead in a field, some distance away, with two bullet wounds in the back and one wound in the abdomen.

NORTH POINT TRAGEDY.

SHANTUNG COOLIES CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Some time ago an Indian constable made a ghastly discovery at North Point, where reclamation work is being carried out by the Netherlands Harbour Works Company. He found in the early morning two Shantung coolies tied to posts on the reclamation land, both of whom had evidently been severely flogged with sticks or some such weapons. One of them succumbed to his terrible ordeal; while the other was in a bad state of collapse and had to be removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

The sequel was heard at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, when eight other Shantung coolies, employed on the reclamation work at North Point, appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell on remand on a charge of murder. A ninth coolie and one of the above defendants appeared on a charge of cutting and wounding.

Detective-Inspector T. Murphy was in charge of the case and Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith (Assistant Crown Solicitor) prosecuted for the Crown. The defendants were not represented.

The evidence given by the coolie who was taken to the hospital, was to the effect that the deceased man had apparently been accused of stealing a box and a quarrel seemed to have arisen between him and the other coolies who slept in the same shed. Becoming incensed, they took him out on to the reclamation ground and without more ado tied him to a post. After this, according to the witness, who stated that he was aroused from sleep about 2 a.m. by cries and shouts, the defendants set upon the deceased with sticks, etc., and severely flogged him. Witness went out to see what was the matter and was asked if he would stand guarantee for the deceased. He made no reply and thereupon the coolies tied him to another post and treated him as they had treated the deceased. Witness identified some of the defendants as having taken part in the attack on the deceased and himself.

When the Indian constable came along at 6 a.m., four hours after the alleged assaults, he found the deceased lying untied and crumpled up at the foot of the post dead; while the other coolie had collapsed from his severe injuries at the foot of his pole.

Medical evidence was given by Dr. E. P. Minett (Government Bacteriologist and Medical Officer in charge of Mortuaries) as to the bruises, abrasions and cuts on various parts of deceased's body. Witness stated that the wounds were likely to have been inflicted by sticks and other implements that were produced. There were marks on the deceased's wrists which indicated that he had been tied with rope.

Dr. Craig, attached to the Government Civil Hospital, also gave evidence as to the state of the injured coolie when brought to the hospital, his evidence showing that the injuries were similar to those received by the deceased.

His Worship, after hearing the evidence, adjourned the case until this afternoon.

DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE.

TWO CHINESE SENTENCED AT KOWLOON.

Of the six Chinese who were charged with conspiring to defraud the Revenue, two have been discharged, and four appeared before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

Mr. Leo D'Almada submitted that the prosecution had failed to prove against the men, anything more than that they were *fokis* of the Tai On firm, which he would admit. He would go as far as to say that they assisted in this denaturing of spirit in one way or another, but there was no guilty knowledge.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ said he would associate himself with the remarks of Mr. D'Almada as regards his client. There was no doubt that the ringleaders got away.

His Worship said he did not take the same view of the evidence as Mr. D'Almada did. As regards the third defendant there was evidence against him that he was sitting in the shop which was open to carry out this conspiracy, but he could not agree with Mr. D'Almada as regards the second man. The third defendant would be discharged.

Mr. Russ then put his client into the box, and the man said that he was assistant accountant for one of the firms involved. When Revenue officers raided the place he had only been employed there for a day.

The second defendant said that he simply carried out the instructions his master gave him. He did not know that he was defrauding the revenue. On the 14th October he ran away simply because he saw a policeman.

His Worship sentenced the first defendant to six months' imprisonment with hard labour and the second to two months (dated back to October 15th). The third man was discharged.

PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT.

PREPARATIONS FOR CANTON-KOWLOON TRAIN SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

That the members of the Kuomintang in Canton are honest in their attempt to come to an early settlement with Hongkong is evidenced by the great preparations in progress for the resumption of the Canton-Kowloon through train. The Chinese section of the line has been under Kuomintang control for some time.

Strike pickets in Canton have been advised against further interference with the parcel post from Canton, the Kuomintang Government informing the pickets that, should inspection be necessary, the Kuomintang Trade Commissar or the Reconstruction Commissar will take action.

Village and merchant volunteers, on November 23rd, succeeded in saving twelve silk junks from pirates near Shuntak on the West River. The estimated value of the cargo was $500,000.

The highway from Whampoa to Canton, work upon which was interrupted during the recent campaign against the anti-Reds, is now nearly completed. Altogether 36,650 feet of the road have been completed, leaving 6,650 feet under construction.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report by the Hongkong Observatory stated:

A feeble anticyclone is central over S.W. Japan. The monsoon is interrupted to the north of Amoy but will remain moderate over the China Sea. Local forecast: N.E. winds, moderate, generally cloudy.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO LADIES.

LANE CRAWFORD'S announce a Three Days' Sale of AFTERNOON FROCKS at One-Third off Marked Prices

ALSO

A Few EVENING DRESSES at Prices Well Below Cost.

TO-DAY IS LAST DAY OF SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

LADIES' SALON — — — PEDDER STREET.

WING ON'S SALE

EXTENDED FOR 20 DAYS.

THOUSANDS OF BARGAINS.

COLUMBIA NEW PROCESS RECORDS

EIGHTSOME REEL,
FOURSOME REEL,
LANCERS,
CALEDONIANS,
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Artistic Furniture
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE Office of the GERMAN CONSULATE Has Been REMOVED to the 5TH Floor, "PEDDER BUILDING," 12, PEDDER Street. [2928

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned Resumes Charge From THIS DATE.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1925. [2927

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned Resumes Charge From THIS DATE.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1925. [2927A

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned Resumes Charge From THIS DATE.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1925. [2927B

IN H.B.M. CONSULAR COURT, AMOY.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Estate of ALLEN JULIUS DENNYS, Late of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Amoy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has made An Order Limiting the Time for Sending in Claims to or Against the above Estate to the FIFTEENTH day of DECEMBER, 1925. Creditors and Claimants are hereby Required to Send their Claims to the Undersigned, c/o the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Amoy, by the above Date.

Dated this Twenth-sixth day of November 1925.

ST. G. R. CLARK,
Administrator.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1925. [2930

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the Sum of £20,000, will be Received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, until 11 o'clock A.M., on the 1st DECEMBER, 1925.

The Tenders to state the Total Amount (in Pounds sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, Etc."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

"Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby Notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills)."

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporated capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

R. A. DOBRIN, Lt.-Col.,
Treasury Chest Officer, R.A.P.C.

His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 30th November, 1925. [2929

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "KASHGAR."

Arrived Hongkong on 28th Nov., 1925.

From ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO and STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 A.M., on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage Period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 16th December, 1925, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1925. [2925

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

ON DECEMBER 1st, 1925, ANDERSON & ASHE, Marine Surveyors, 16, Connaught Road, Central, Will REMOVE Their Office to 1st Floor, QUEEN'S BUILDING. Entrance Connaught Road.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1925. [2889

ART EXHIBITION
OF
JAPANESE OLD PRINTS, IVORY CARVINGS, SCREENS, OLD SILK BROCADES, etc., etc.,
AT
MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR,
Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road,
FOR
TEN DAYS ONLY.

Mr. K. HAYASHI of Tokyo will Exhibit Over 3,000 Prints by the Best-known Masters.

PRICES Ranging From 50 cents to $2,000 Each.

Fine Embroidered Screens, Real Crystal Chains, Priest and Hsori Coats, Will be on View for 10 Days Only.

A Cordial Invitation is Extended to All Lovers of Art.

2912] KOMOR & KOMOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions of Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION
ON
TUESDAY, THE 8TH DECEMBER, 1925,
AT
THE KOWLOON NAVAL DEPOT,
Commencing at 9.30 A.M.
OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES.

Comprising:—

Table Linen, Implements, Serge, Flannel, &c., Remnants, Blankets, Sundry Articles of Mess and Table Gear (including Electro Plated Ware), Clothing, Condemned Provisions for Poultry Feeding, &c.

Terms of Sale:—As Detailed in Catalogues.

LAMMERT BROTHERS,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, November 25th, 1925. [2911

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

SILVER LOAN 1925.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURES.

THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL hereby invites Applications for Debentures in the SILVER LOAN OF 1925.

Rate of Interest 6 per cent. per annum, payable on June 30th and December 31st in each year.

Price of Issue until further notice, Shanghai Taels 99 per cent.

Redemption on December 31st, 1955, at par, under the operation of a Sinking Fund. The Debentures may, however, be redeemed by the Council in whole or in part on December 31st, 1935, or on any Subsequent Date, subject to the Council giving Six Calendar Months' Notice in the *Municipal Gazette* and Public Press of Shanghai. In the event of Partial Redemption of the Loan, the Numbers of Debentures to be redeemed will be decided by Drawing.

Script will be issued in Denominations of Shanghai Taels 5,000, Shanghai Taels 1,000, Shanghai Taels 500 and Shanghai Taels 100 to suit the convenience of Applicants.

Application Forms can be obtained from the Local Office of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, or from the Acting Treasurer and Comptroller, Shanghai Municipal Council, Administration Building, Shanghai, to whom all Enquiries should be addressed. [2904

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE Motorship
"VOGTLAND"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the Wharves, Delivery can be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st December, 1925, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must reach us by 2nd December, 1925, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged Packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas (Marine Surveyors) at 10 a.m. on 30th November, 1925.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JEBSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1925. [2905

S.S. "PAUL LECAT."

COMPAGINE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignees before 10.00 a.m. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Tuesday, the 1st December, 1925, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Friday, the 4th December, 1925, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 1st December, 1925, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,
Agent.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1925. [2908

INTIMATIONS

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS, Top Floor, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Apply—
HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD.
[2880

TO LET.

ON or About MARCH, 1926, WHOLE FLAT or SPACIOUS SUITE of OFFICES in the "French Building" ex "Victoria Building," No. 5, Queen's Road Central (between Chartered Bank and Mercantile Bank).

Apply to—
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE,
Chater Road.
[2607

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS PREMISES on GROUND FLOOR, 16A, Des Voeux Road Central. Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to—
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong and China Gas Co.
[2514

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
2032

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—THREE ROOMS on Fifth Floor.

Apply—
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
[2173

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATES CO.

HOUSES, FLATS, BUILDING-LOTS, ESTATES negotiated for Rent, Auction, or Private Sale. Management arranged for Clients Proceeding Abroad. Telephone C. 4630, SMALL INVESTORS, 10 Des Voeux Road. [2534

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "IXION"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 26th November.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd December, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 16th December, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1925. [2920

PREPAID "WANTED." ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—Furnished House on Peak, 4 or 5 Rooms for 14 Months from Middle of February, 1926. Please communicate with R. V. Harris, 364, The Peak. [144

FOR SALE.—2 Steel Tugs, 423 and 160 I.H.P.; 10 Steel Hopper Barges (320 Tons D/W.); 2 Steel Lighters (350 Tons D/W.) 1 Floating Crane 12 Tons, Steel Pontoon. Apply:— Topham, Jones & Railton, Ltd., 62, Robinson Road, Singapore. [143

WANTED.—Reliable Mate and Boatswain, European, for British Yacht now fitting out for about a Two year's Cruise in the South Seas. Testimonials Required. Apply—Box No. 145, c/o *Hongkong Daily Press*. [145

FOR SALE.—Dachshund Puppies (Females). Imported Stock. Apply—Box No. 146, c/o *Hongkong Daily Press*. [146

NURSE (English) Wanted At Once or Early Spring for Children of 5 and 3 Years of Age. Apply—Box No. 147, c/o *Hongkong Daily Press*. [147

VISITORS TO CANTON.

Should Purchase
A BOOK FOR THE GLOBE TROTTER
FOR HONGKONG TO CANTON
BY THE PEARL RIVER
BY
Captain C. V. LLOYD
With Illustrations, Maps and Flags

PRICE $1.75

On Sale at—
Hongkong: "Daily Press" Office,
" Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd
" Messrs. Brewer & Co.
Canton: Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S AERATED WATERS

ARE PREPARED FROM REAL FRUIT ESSENCES.

GUARANTEED

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

LEMONADE—Has the *real essence* obtained from Lemons grown in Southern Italy.

RASPBERRYADE—Is prepared with the juice of raspberries grown in England and Tasmania.

FORMAZONE — THE NON-ALCOHOLIC CHAMPAGNE. It possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne and has a delicious flavour.

STONE GINGER BEER—The only genuine Stone Ginger Beer in the East. Prepared by a special process of fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

SOLE AGENTS:—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

Established 1841

BIRTHS.

Fernie.—At Shanghai, November 24th, to Doris, the wife of Linn Fernie, a son.

Wilson.—At Edinburgh, on November 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Wilson, a daughter. [2931

MARRIAGE.

Newton—Kimmins.—At Shanghai, on November 21st, Henry Formby Newton, to May Victoria Kimmins, of Fulham, London.

DEATHS.

Kupfer.—At Hankow, on November 16th, the Rev. Carl Frederick Kupfer, Ph.D., in his 73rd year.

Pearson.—At Shanghai, on November 2nd, Gwendolyne, dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Pearson, aged 18 years.

Thompson.—In London, November 22nd, Byeworth Thompson, aged 54 years, late of the China Merchants' Lower Wharf, Shanghai.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, December 1st, 1925.

THE INTERNATIONAL CLUB IDEA.

A contributor to our columns a few days ago, writing on the subject of the need for greater social intercourse between the European and Chinese communities in the Colony, asked "Is it not possible to have an Anglo-Chinese Club in Hongkong?" As most people who have resided in the Colony for any considerable time will be aware, this is by no means the first time that such a proposal has been ventilated, but nobody has ever come forward with a concrete scheme which commended itself as likely to fulfil the aspiration.

Since our contributor asked the question on Saturday, however, two suggestions have been brought to our notice which it may serve a useful purpose to submit for wider consideration, now that interest in the subject has been revived by the observations made by the Head of the recent Delegation from Canton at the dinner given in their honour by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, and the remarks subsequently made by the Hon. Mr. Holyoak at the opening of the Y.M.C.A. building in Kowloon. Both these suggestions contemplate not a purely Anglo-Chinese Club, but an International—a cosmopolitan—club, and we think that is the proper basis for any such scheme. A proposal based upon an offer by Mr. Lee Hy San to allow that portion of East Point Hill, on which No. 1 Jardine House stands, and the grounds on the West side of the hill to be used for the purposes of the Club, was formulated by Mr. C. F. J. Church, and submitted to the Government some three months ago, and Sir Claud Severn wrote that "His Excellency The Governor (Sir Edward Stubbs) to whom I submitted the Memorandum considers the idea an excellent one, and if he were staying in the Colony he would be glad to support it." The scheme contemplates a Club where the heads and senior assistants of Foreign firms could meet the corresponding class of English-speaking Chinese. The scheme has been worked out in considerable detail, but we are constrained to say that it strikes us as one which needs considerable revision before it will recommend itself as having much prospect of success.

We are more attracted by the second suggestion, which is that the Government might be prevailed upon to give the site of the new Queen's College in Sookumpoo Valley for the purposes of such a Club for, say, a period of five years. This site comprises 14 acres of land, is easily accessible, being at the end of the tramline, and would admirably serve the purposes of such a Club as we have in mind—a Club run somewhat on the lines of one at Kuala Lumpur, in the Malay States,—a kind of afternoon tea and recreation club, with tennis courts and provision for other outdoor and indoor games; a place open to both sexes. It might be objected that such a place might easily become a purely Chinese Recreation Club, swamped by the younger Chinese. But it ought not to be impossible to guard against this. The older and more serious element could be made the predominant element by making it a rule that the head of the family becomes the subscribing member and his membership would carry with it the privilege of introducing the members of his family, of both sexes. These are, of course, merely tentative suggestions, but when a representative committee of all nationalities in the community seriously sets to work to formulate a scheme it ought not to be impossible to produce one that would offer a fair prospect of realising the aspirations which prompt the suggestion. Of course, if the site were assigned temporarily, only temporary buildings could be erected, but it would offer a chance to test the idea, and if it did prove workable it might be possible to make arrangements for retaining the site or securing another.

We give publicity to these suggestions in the hope that they will stimulate interest in the idea and lead possibly to some practical effort to give effect to it. We should like especially to elicit Chinese views on the subject. If it can be shown that there is any widespread desire not only among Europeans but among the leading Chinese residents of the Colony to see such an experiment made, we have very little doubt that an international committee could be formed thoroughly to discuss the details and formulate proposals which would stand a fair chance of success.

The annual Caledonian Ball at Shanghai was to be held last night.

Mr. G. W. King, O.B.E., has been appointed Acting Judge of the High Court at Weihaiwei, pending the return of Judge Peter Grain.

H.E. The Governor is to unveil at St. Stephen's College a memorial picture of the late Mr. Chan Siu Ki, on Thursday, December 3rd, at 10.30 a.m.

Captain Fred Smith, well known in Hongkong in connection with the river-boat service, returned on the s.s. *Changte* from leave in Australia.

Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn and the Denishawn Dancers appear at the Queen's Theatre to-night (for one night only). A delightful and entertaining evening is promised.

The Master of the s.s. *Tjikembang* (Dutch vessel) reported to the Harbour Office that during the voyage from Soerabaya and Batavia to Hongkong two deaths occurred on board from natural causes.

Several cases of unlawful woodcutting came before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, and the offender in each case was fined $35, with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour.

The Medical Officer of Health's return for the 48 hours ended November 29th showed two cases of small-pox (both imported), one case of diphtheria and one of enteric fever. All were Chinese except one—an Indian case of small-pox.

To-day the R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* is due from the North with mail from Canada, U.S.A., Japan, Shanghai and Europe *viâ* Siberia; while on Friday the s.s. *Tricate* should arrive with Home mail *viâ* Negapatam (letters only, London, November 8th).

Mr. V. Grosse has tendered his resignation as chairman of the Committee for the Defence of the Rights and Interests of Russians at Shanghai. Mr. N. A. Ivanow, former Russian Vice-Consul and Mixed Court Assessor, was elected to succeed him and General Walter to the post of Vice-Chairman.

Mr. J. Kerr, who holds the unique distinction in Hongkong of having joined the force as a constable and retired on pension as Assistant Superintendent of Police, leaves for Australia to-morrow on the s.s. *Tanda* which is scheduled to sail at 5 p.m. Mr. Kerr has served 35 years with the Hongkong Police Force and has been the recipient of many tokens of esteem on his retirement. The new "Father of the Force" is Chief Detective-Inspector J. Grant, who joined the Force over 29 years ago, and is due for retirement next year.

To-morrow at 9.30 p.m. the curtain goes up on the first performance of the Hongkong A.D.C. production of "A Little Bit of Fluff." There are probably quite a few in Hongkong who remember the farce when it came out in London, and set the whole of the Town laughing. Those who saw it in Town do not need any reminder of what is in store, but to those who have not yet seen this farce, a friendly word of advice not to leave their booking too late may be opportune. Finally it should be noted that the proceeds of the first night (to-morrow) are to be given to the fund for the dependents of those who lost their lives when the submarine *M1* was sunk in the Channel.

"CARINTHIA" DUE.

ROUND-THE-WORLD TOURISTS ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

The s.s. *Carinthia*, the Cunard liner, carrying some 400 round-the-world tourists and sightseers, is due to arrive here at daylight to-morrow.

The *Carinthia*, is a sister ship to the s.s. *Franconia*, which called here last tourist season. She will be the first of the round-the-world tourist liners to put in at Hongkong this season, and she will be followed between now and March by over half-dozen other large ocean steamers.

The *Carinthia* is a vessel of some 20,000 tons, and she will remain in port for at least two days. The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels' tourist bureau will look after the visitors during their stay here and throughout the Far East, for which purpose Mr. J. P. Bourne is travelling on the liner.

There will be the usual sightseeing expeditions carried out during the *Carinthia's* stay in port and a programme of entertainments arranged for the globe-trotters while here.

FOR HONGKONG.

PASSENGERS ON P. & O. STEAMERS.

Among the passengers returning to Hongkong by the P. & O. s.s. *Macedonia*, which left London on November 6th, are the following:—Mr. and Mrs. S. Baker, Mrs. A. Dyer Ball, Mr. D. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Franks, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jupp, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Joseph, Mr. H. C. Macnamara, Mr. O. B. Raven and Mr. and Mrs. C. Sara.

Other passengers returning by the P. & O. s.s. *Khyber*, which left London, on November 20th, include:—Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Brown, Mr. J. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Patterson and Mr. W. Russell.

PROPERTY SALES.

At Messrs. Lammert Brothers sales-room yesterday afternoon, a leasehold property, situated at No. 239 (formerly No. 100), Des Vœux Road West, was sold by order of the mortgagee. The total area of the land is 382 square feet and the property which started at an upset price of $20,000, was knocked down, after a steady succession of $100 bids, to Mr. Chan Yue for the sum of $27,500.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IRISH QUESTION.

PROSPECTS FOR SETTLEMENT NOW BRIGHTER.

LONDON, November 30th.

Dead silence is maintained with regard to negotiations over the Irish Boundary question which continued during the week-end at Chequers between Mr. Baldwin and Sir James Craig and three Free State Ministers.

It is now widely agreed that the Commission's report will have force in law immediately it is issued. Hence it is presumed that the Commission will tactfully withhold the document pending efforts to get the North and South to agree to adjust the boundaries amicably, possibilities of which are contained in Ulster's original refusal to appoint a Commissioner—inferentially preferring the *status quo*. The Free State will probably be content with a similar solution, since it is known the Commissioners' findings favour Ulster; but both sides are sensitive to their respective public opinions.

Mr. De Valera yesterday broke a long silence at Ennis, when he declared that he did not want any partition, but would not tolerate a worse partition than that contemplated by the Treaty.

WIRELESS OPERATORS STRIKE.

BOARD OF TRADE MAKES CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, November 30th.

Three hundred wireless operators hitherto have refused to sign on, in response to strike instructions.

Marconis have dismissed all strikers from their employ.

The Board of Trade, up to the present, have permitted a dozen ships to sail without qualified operators.

ITALY'S CONSTITUTION.

PRIME MINISTER RESPONSIBLE TO KING NOT PARLIAMENT.

ROME, November 30th.

The Chamber without discussion sanctioned a fundamental modification of the Constitution. They passed a Government Bill, which makes the Prime Minister responsible only to the King, not to Parliament.

INDIAN NATIONALISTS.

MODERATE CAMPAIGN TOWARDS DOMINION STATUS.

CALCUTTA, November 30th.

An important step in a moderate campaign was taken, when at a conference at Calcutta it was decided to form a coalition of Liberals, Independents and other wings of the Nationalists, and pursue a policy of responsive co-operation and strive to establish dominion status by constitutional means.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

FRENCH FINANCES.

M. LOUCHEUR MAY DEMAND FRESH TAXATION.

PARIS, November 30th.

Le Petit Parisien believes that M. Loucheur's plans will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies on December 7th. They will specially include a demand for a vote of 35,000,000,000 francs in taxes, to be spread over seven years, and only to be reimbursed by short-dated bonds.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A LUKEWARM RECEPTION.

PARIS, November 29th.

M. Briand's Cabinet has had a tepid-warm reception. The Right and Centre are of opinion that the Cabinet tends too much to the Left, and regret that M. Briand has not formed a Ministry of "national union."

The Socialists are disgruntled owing to their exclusion, while the radicals, who have secured the majority of portfolios and some of the most important, would have preferred M. Herriot as Premier.

M. Loucheur's appointment to the Finance Ministry has been received with considerable reserve. His ability is not doubted, but his versatility is regarded as too chameleonic. The decision to create an advisory committee for the Finance Ministry is universally approved.

Generally the parties are inclined to withhold judgment pending the disclosure of the Government's financial programme, whereby the Cabinet, like its predecessor, will stand or fall.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SITUATION IN NORTH.

JAPAN TAKES PRECAUTIONS AT MUKDEN.

TOKYO, November 30th.

The Foreign Office state that 60 Japanese policemen have been sent to Mukden from Dairen for the protection of the residents.

The Government has received numerous telegrams, urging increased protection, but the Cabinet thus far has not considered sending additional troops.

FIGHTING AT CHEFOO.

CHEFOO, November 30th.

The Tsingtao marines mentioned on the 27th inst. arrived by gunboats on Thursday and endeavoured yesterday to occupy the local barracks. The local soldiery resisted and fighting resulted throughout out the afternoon in the streets, the marines getting the better of the encounter.

The casualties are estimated at 35 killed and 50 wounded, including several civilian Chinese.

The shops and banks remain closed. The situation is now quiet, but the outcome is uncertain.

FENG IS NON-COMMITTAL.

PEKING, November 30th.

Huang Fu, whom Tuan Chi Jui sent to Kalgan to confer with General Feng Yu Hsiang, returned last night and reported that Feng had no suggestion to offer.

Tuan is reported to have taken umbrage at this reply and has now sent Hsu Shih Ying and the Vice-Minister of War, Chia Teh Yu, to Kalgan to make a further effort to persuade Feng Yu Hsiang either to come to Peking or to put forward a concrete proposal for the carrying on of the Government.

"I am ready to go, but I want to hand over to my successor," Tuan Chi Jui is stated to have declared.

INCENDIARISM BY MOB.

During the proceedings at the students' demonstration to-day, the speakers urged the formation of a Revolutionary Army to overthrow the Government. A parade was organised and the demonstrators later succeeded in setting fire to the offices of the newspaper *Chen Pai*, causing some damage before the Fire Brigade extinguished the blaze. The police arrested the self-confessed leader of the incendiaries.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

"TIMES" LEARNS OF PLAN FOR CHANGE OF NAME.

LONDON, November 30th.

The *Times* learns that an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in Paris ratified the title "Banque Franco-Chinoise Pour Commerce et Industrie" for the old Banque Industrielle.

It was decided to increase the capital to 20,000,000 francs, by the issue of 20,000 shares of 500 francs each to existing shareholders.

LATEST CABLES.

POLAND AND DANZIG.

IMPORTANT STEP TOWARDS BETTER RELATIONS.

WARSAW, November 30th.

The judicial agreement, signed to-day between Poland and Danzig, is regarded as an important step in the development of relations between Poland and the "Free City."

EARLIER CABLES

MISSING DUTCH VESSEL.

ALL HOPE ABANDONED FOR NAVAL SCHOONER.

AMSTERDAM, November 29th.

Hope is abandoned for the survival of the crew of the schooner mentioned on November 27th.

[A cable, dated November 27th, stated: Two torpedo-boats and the cruiser *Heemskerk* are searching in the neighbourhood of the island of Terschelling for the naval pilot schooner which left there early on Tuesday with a crew of thirteen including a captain, chief officer and four pilots, and is feared to have been lost. A lifebuoy and the schooner's dinghy have been washed ashore. It is surmised that the vessel was sunk in a gale at night by a British schooner.]

RACING AT HOME.

FROST INTERFERES WITH DATES FOR BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON, November 29th.

Owing to the frost, the Birmingham races to be held to-morrow have been postponed. Tuesday's events are abandoned

[An earlier message announced the abandonment of Saturday's racing at Manchester.]

EMIGRANT SHIP FROM CANTON.

CAPTAIN IN COURT AT SINGAPORE.

SHIP ARRIVES WITHOUT PAPERS.

The arrival of a Chinese immigrant ship at Singapore with no papers save the bill of health was investigated in the District Court at Singapore on November 19th, before Mr. Franklyn Robinson, when Captain Mayer, master of the Norwegian str. *Solviken*, was summoned for failing to produce the certificate required under the Labour Ordinance.

The captain said he saw the British consul at Canton before he left, and was told that he had all the necessary papers.

His Honour: You mean that you do not know the regulations in this port?

Defendant replied that he thought he had all the necessary papers.

His Honour explained that Section 67 of the Labour Ordinance in this Colony made it necessary for the master of every Chinese immigrant ship, on arrival at any port in the Colony, to produce a certificate from the port of departure.

Defendant said he had a Hongkong certificate.

Mr. Thomas (Director of Intelligence): He produced some certificate, but that was a sort of general certificate, and had nothing to do with local laws.

His Honour: Is it a certificate that gives particulars?

Mr. Thomas: It does not give all the particulars required by the Labour Ordinance.

Defendant admitted that he had not a certificate of this nature.

Evidence was then given by Captain G. Simpson, boarding officer, that he met the ship when she arrived from Canton on November 17th, and asked the captain for his papers. The captain replied that he had no papers, except the ship's bill of health. There were 243 deck passengers on board, all from Canton. The captain had neither the port clearance certificate nor the immigration certificate, both of which should have been obtained from the British Consul at Canton.

SHIPS AVOIDING CERTIFICATES.

Addressing His Honour, Mr. Thomas pointed out that the Labour Ordinance was not a new thing. It had been in operation since 1923, when it was reprinted from another Ordinance, and ships had been coming regularly from Hongkong and Canton with these certificates, but lately ships had been avoiding getting them.

The defendant, in the witness-box, said this was his first trip to Singapore. His agents in Canton were Chop Lee Koon Seng, who had chartered the ship for three months. He was new to the China Coast, having come up from Australia in August, but he had made one previous voyage in the ship. That was to Bangkok, when he was a passenger. They carried 900 passengers on that trip.

Mr. Thomas: Did you carry a doctor?—No.

Mr. Thomas: Nine hundred passengers from Canton to Bangkok, and no doctor?—Yes. Witness added that they had a doctor on board on this trip, who was engaged by the agents in Canton.

You mentioned a Hongkong certificate. Does that require you to carry a doctor?—I do not know. I am new to the China Coast.

You did what your agents told you to do?—Yes. They told me that my papers were in order, and the British Consul also told me that. It was very dangerous to go ashore in Canton.

His Honour: It was dangerous to go ashore there?—Yes, for a white man.

His Honour: It appears to me that the captain of this ship is guilty of a technical offence. I must take into consideration the facts that this is his first visit to this port, and that he was acting entirely under orders from his agents. The real persons who are concerned in bringing these passengers here contrary to the regulations are the charterers.

Mr. Thomas: They unfortunately cannot be touched under the Ordinance.

His Honour: You can get the ship.

Mr. Thomas said the only action open to the authorities was to get the captain, who could reclaim from the agents. The latter undoubtedly knew the law, and appeared to be deliberately avoiding its provisions.

SHIP LIABLE TO FORFEIT.

His Honour said the law did provide a remedy which would affect the proper persons in the section which laid down that any ship which is used for the importation of Chinese immigrants contrary to the section should be liable to forfeit. His Honour pointed out that if he fined the captain, who was liable to a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment, the agents would not be affected if they refused to compensate the captain.

Mr. Thomas: If they let their captain down, like that they would find it very difficult to get another ship.

His Honour: It will make it much more difficult if the ship is forfeited. That will bring it home to the agents and owners much more effectively. The fact that the captain is fined $1,000 will probably not prevent them from doing the same thing again with another captain.

Mr. Thomas said they could not touch these people with the ordinary prosecution. The section mentioned by His Honour appeared to refer more particularly to cases where ships totally unfit for deck passenger traffic were being used.

(*Continued on next column.*)

His Honour said there was no reason for saying that. In this case the captain was simply guilty of a technical offence. He had disobeyed the law, but he had shown to His Honour's satisfaction that he had done so in ignorance of the law. He had only just come to these waters.

Mr. Thomas: I am not saying anything against the captain as an individual.

His Honour: The trouble is that if I fine the captain he will have to pay it out of his own pocket. It was not a case where the captain has a lien over the ship. He has only a claim on the moral feelings of his employers, which judging from the facts, are not to be relied upon very much. It appears to me that the proper course in this case is to act under the sub-section I have referred to, but that cannot be done without the authority of the Attorney-General.

His Honour imposed a fine of $10 and costs (50 cents) but warned the captain that he had taken into account his ignorance of the laws of this Colony, and that this would not serve as an excuse on the second occasion.—*Straits Times.*

CHINA COAST SHIPPING.

IS ANOTHER STORM BREWING?

OFFICERS OPPOSE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

It has been more or less an open secret in shipping circles on the China Coast for some time, says the *N. C. Daily News*, that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., acting as agents for the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., have proposed to the officers' guilds that the salaries of all deck and engineer officers be reduced by 10 per cents, in view of the losses sustained by the Company in recent times.

Our Shanghai contemporary goes on to say:—

It appears from the information at our disposal that the proposal affects only vessels of the Indo-China Company, and that no similar step is contemplated by either of the other two "big" Coast shipping companies—the China Navigation and the China Merchants.

We are informed unofficially—though we believe the information to be absolutely authentic—that the proposal is meeting with determined opposition from the deck and engineer officers on the Coast, who contend that the greatly increased cost of living since the present scale came into force calls emphatically for an increase in salaries rather than reduction. What, we are informed, is considered by the officers to be a strong point in their favour in the event of matters coming to a head is that in accordance with the prevailing agreement between the officers and the companies, salaries are based solely and entirely on services rendered, and are not to be affected by any fluctuations in the earnings of the ships.

We understand further that at a very largely attended meeting of the China Coast Officers' Guild and the Marine Engineers' Guild of China in Shanghai on Friday last, a resolution was passed to the effect that

"in view of the ever-increasing cost of living in China contrasted with conditions elsewhere, the China Coast Officers' Guild and the Marine Engineers' Guild of China combined emphatically decline to accept any reduction of pay whatsoever, but considering the prolonged boycott and loss to British trade it is agreed that a demand for an increase of pay to meet the higher cost of living shall be set aside by these Guilds for the time being."

We believe that a resolution on similar lines was passed by a combined meeting of two Guilds at Hongkong some weeks ago, and that among the officers at both Hongkong and Shanghai there is a very strong feeling against any reduction at the present time.

As no public statement has been made by either the Guilds or the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, the exact situation is not very clear. We do know, however, that negotiations have been proceeding for some time. It would appear that the resolution of Friday last gives a clear-cut view of the officers' position, and that the next move must come from the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company.

Whatever the outcome of the dispute—if such it can be called, it is strongly to be hope that there will be no breach between the Company and the officers likely to cause still further losses to British shipping interests on the China Coast.

A TYPHOID EPIDEMIC IN ENGLAND

INNOCENT "CARRIER."

An extraordinary typhoid epidemic recently broke out at Streatham, a southern suburban district of London. There have been 27 cases. All the sufferers belonged to the Mitcham Lane Baptist Church. Two women have died, including the minister's wife, while several are in a critical condition. Doctors traced the source of infection to the milk supply, but found the cows, the farm equipment, and the dairymaids to be free from infection. Ultimately, they discovered that a healthy milkman was innocently carrying infection. Although he had never suffered from typhoid, he consented to enter hospital for treatment.

FOUNDATION OF CHINA'S ILLS.

CRUDE POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS AWAKENED BY FOREIGN EDUCATION.

The following article, from the "English Race," written by one long resident in China where he occupied for some years an important official post, gives an admirable resumé of the China problem.

To visualise correctly the present position in China, one must realize that the vast mass of the population—the peasant proprietors—is not concerning itself at all with the internecine and anti-foreign uproar which is attracting so much attention in the Western world. The disturbers of the peace so far as the anti-british (which is really anti-foreign) movement is concerned, are the students at the various universities, colleges and schools which are situated near the treaty ports and other centres of foreign influence; callow youths and girls, just awakening to a crude political consciousness, seeing that their world is not what it should be, and expressing their dissatisfaction in accordance with the traditional instinct of the race—and not of the Chinese race alone: it is someone else's fault; the foreigner is oppressing and robbing us; he is rich and prosperous; we are poor and wretched Down with him!

The movement and the idea underlying it is foolish in the extreme. China is, and has been for years, in a state of chaos and civil war. The provinces are virtually independent kingdoms, each under its own tuchun Military Governor. Each tuchun has his own mercenary army with which he wars, threatens war, upon the other tuchuns. There are constant combinations, shifts and changes among these military buccaneers (the tuchun is often an ex-bandit), resulting in an incessant strife and much misery for the helpless people. The leader who is on top for the moment imposes a government of his own nomination upon Peking. This so-called government, which governs nothing at all, is supposed to represent China before the Powers of the world. In point of fact it is a puppet government and represents only the robber chieftain who put it there. China is much as Europe was in the Middle Ages, in a state of seething unrest, the prey of contending robber barons

OASES OF SAFETY.

Amid all this muddle, chaos and unrest, the little foreign settlements at the treaty ports stand—or have hitherto stood—as little oases; calm, well-managed, prosperous. They are the fulcrum of the foreign trade, and in all the troubles of recent years have served as *points d'appui* through which the foreign trade—on which millions of Chinese depend—can be carried on. By the irony of fate, these small foreign settlements—the result originally of Chinese contempt for and desire to segregate the foreigner living in the country—have become the only solid thing in China, and places of refuge not only for the foreign merchant, but also for vast crowds of Chinese who have flocked in to the only places where they can find decent government and protection from the cruelty and extortion of their own officials. Chinese political refugees also are found in large numbers in these settlements: these are the political failures who seek sanctuary here, men who have ventured large things and failed; and political failure in China means despoliation, certainly; death, very probably.

And yet it is this treaty-port system which the students—and a large number of bankers and merchants seem to sympathize with them—seek to abolish. The idea is certainly a foolish one, and no doubt to many foreigners knowing China must appear quite inexplicable. And yet if one studies recent Chinese history there is much in it to account for these strange proceedings. The revolution of 1911, which abolished the Manchu monarchy and established the so-called republic, took away the old government controls, which, bad as they were, were better than nothing, and put nothing in their place. The country has become the plaything of the political and military adventurer; the predatory soldier, the brigand and the pirate ravage the country; and the struggle to live, always a very serious matter in China, has become more desperate than ever.

STUDENT'S ECONOMIC HANDICAP.

The student class, imbibing a few crude democratic ideas from American and British missionary schools, find that their political ideas elementary as they are, are far ahead of the economic development of their country. Economically, except for such small efforts as the foreigner can make, the country hardly moves at all. Government does nothing for the people, who are too backward to do anything for themselves. Roads, railways, mines, river-training—all these things, where they exist at all, are due to foreign initiative. The student finds no post for himself; what is there for a foreign educated man to do? There are no professions in the western sense; Government is in the hands of the tuchun, with jobs only for friends. There is only misery, starvation and bitter discontent staring the student in the face. No wonder that here is a field for the Bolshevik agent and that he has fully availed himself of it. Point out to the half-starved, half-educated student that it is the foreigner who is robbing him, and it is eagerly believed. If he only knew it, the foreigner is really his friend; his enemy is his own rulers. If the Chinese student would, or could, turn the energy he displays in attacking foreigners towards reforming the miseries of his country and establishing a government worthy of the name, there would be great hope for China in the future. But to begin with he must throw off his Bolshevik advisers, and put his trust in

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

those who are his real friends, the trading countries of the West. The West needs China; much more does China need the West. England has, perhaps, more than all other countries, a real strong sympathy with China. There is much in the English character that appeals to the Chinese, and there are few Englishmen indeed who have lived their lives in China who have not a strong affection for the Chinese. We wish to, and are able to, help them. Let them throw off this foolish air of hostility and come down to the realities of friendship. Let them come to us with outstretched hand and ask us to help them. Most surely we will do so.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

WATSONIANS FIRST DEFEAT.

RANGERS DOWN AGAIN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, October 28th.

The outstanding result in the Rugby matches was the defeat of Watsonians by Heriot's F.P.—16 points to 5. This is Watson's first defeat, and the verdict went to the side with the most grit. It was a great battle between the packs, from first to last there was never a dull moment, and the only flaw in Heriot's play was an occasional weakness in defence. Glasgow High School again came a cropper in Edinburgh. They have degenerated for the time being. On the whole they did fairly well still want of training told its tale, and in the end Wanderers ran them off their feet. Edinburgh University, as expected, were unable to check the career of the Champions, Glasgow Academicals. It was a fast and well-contested game, and the Edinburgh side, though so heavily beaten on points, were not so much out of the game as the score would indicate. Principal results:—

Heriot's (F.P.), 16; Watsonians, 5.
Edinburgh Wanderers, 14; Glasgow H.S. (F.P.), 8.
Royal High School, 3; Edinburgh Acads., 3.
Edinburgh Institution, 6; Melrose, 5.
Glasgow Academicals, 25; Edin. University, 0.
Kelvinside Acads., 8; Stewart's Coll. (F.P.), 33.
Selkirk, 3; Hawick, 14.
Gala, 9; Jedforest, 8.
Glasgow University, 4; Hillhead High School, 10.
Greenock Wanderers, 0; West of Scotland, 3.

THE LEAGUE POSITION.

Senior League results generally were according to form, a notable exception being the defeat of Rangers at Ibrox Park by Dundee. Amongst the leading competitors Celtic and Airdrieonians profited most, each securing maximum points, whereas the leaders, St. Mirren, and the second club, Motherwell, lost a point apiece. Celtic at Greenock played brilliant football, and beat Morton by 5 goals to none, the biggest score of the week. Airdrieonians, after two successive reverses, secured victory against their county rivals, Hamilton Academicals. There was only a goal margin in the winners' favour at the finish, but throughout Airdrieonians were the better balanced and more capable eleven. The points gained served to keep them in the running, as relatively they are only four points behind the leaders. Of Dundee's victory over Rangers it may be said that it was merited. In Cook they had the finest forward in the game, and if they caught the champions under form, they had the intelligence and the ability to turn the short-comings of their opponents to full account. Heart of Midlothian are one point ahead of the Champions, and the progress of the Edinburgh club is one of the gratifying features of the competition. The Tynecastle club had a convincing win over Partick Thistle, a side whose erratic behaviour is the despair of their followers. Hibernians succumbed to Queen's Park, and the source of the Easter Road club's weakness is obvious from the fact that their forwards have not scored in six successive games. Results:—

Heart of Midlothian, 3; Partick Thistle, 0.
Queen's Park, 2; Hibernians, 0.
Airdrieonians, 2; Hamilton Academicals, 1.
Cowdenbeath, 1; St. Mirren, 1.
Clydebank, 2; Raith Rovers, 3.
Dundee United, 3; Kilmarnock, 1.
Falkirk, 2; St. Johnstone, 1.
Morton, 0; Celtic, 5.
Motherwell, 1; Aberdeen, 1.
Rangers, 1; Dundee, 2.

27 MILLION VISITORS.

The number of visitors to the British Empire Exhibition on the closing day was 168,221. The total number of visitors during this year (1925) was 9,690,231. Last year's total number was 17,403,267, and the grand total for the two years was 27,102,498.

The highest attendance this year was on Whit Monday, when 243,292 people passed the turnstiles, compared with last year's highest total of 321,232, which was also on a Whit Monday.

A curious point is that the lowest attendance last year was smaller than the lowest attendance this year. These attendances were 25,784 and 27,110 respectively. The Exhibition was opened 165 days last year and 151 days this year, making 316 days altogether.

The record individual attendance is believed to be held by a schoolgirl of 15 from Cricklewood, who attended Wembley fifty times last year and 39 times this year. She has attended every function in the Stadium. An old lady of 87, who is a Fellow of the British Empire Exhibition, has nearly equalled this record.

Several detentions were made on the closing night by C.I.D. officers in the grounds, and the total number of arrests by Exhibition detectives was brought up to 104, three times as many as last year.

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SCOTTISH LETTER.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN ELECTED GLASGOW'S NEW RECTOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EDINBURGH, November 28th.

The students of Glasgow University elected Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to be their Lord Rector in succession to Lord Birkenhead. The other candidates were Mr. G. K. Chesteron (Liberal), and Mr. Sidney Webb (Socialist). Mr. Chamberlain received 1,242 votes; Mr. Chesterton, 968; and Mr. Webb, 285. While Mr. Chamberlain's total was less by 11 than the combined vote of the opposition, he had a majority in each of the four "nations" into which the electorate is divided. It is no disrespect to Mr. Chamberlain's rivals to say that he alone of the three was supremely fitted to have his name added to the illustrious roll of the Rectors of our University—a roll which, it may be recalled, contains under the date 1896 the name of the new Rector's famous father, the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The controversy in the Scottish Universities as to the relative qualifications of statesman or literary man for the highest honour which it is in the power of the student community to bestow is a familiar one, and one to which there is no universally acceptable answer. The issue in each case depends on the traditions and atmosphere of the University concerned. In St. Andrew's, for instance, the Rector is generally elected on his literary qualifications. But in Glasgow, as is fitting where one has a University situated in the midst of a great city and intimately connected both with its manifold activities and interests and with the wider life of the community, the preference has, as a rule, been for the statesmen, and most often for the statesman who to his renown in the political or diplomatic field added grace and distinction of the man of culture.

ALARMS AND EXCURSIONS.

Kidnapping played a large part in the Rectorial battle. Quite a number of the party leaders were seized and "imprisoned." The secretary of the Liberal students was kept in custody by the Conservatives on the island of Inchmarnock in the Kyles of Bute, and another was confined in a cottage at Largs. The Liberals, also, spared no expense or trouble. They rented a shooting lodge on the moors ten miles from Aviemore, and then incarcerated a prominent student on the Conservative side. Of course all the political parties tried to trace and release their leaders. One night, acting upon a clue, the Conservatives searching for a lost comrade wakened up the entire house-boat communities of Balloch and Luss on Loch Lomond. Almost at the same time a party of Liberals were sitting in the gloom and the wet on Fairlie Pier awaiting the home-coming of the fishing boats; they suspected that one of their friends was confined on board. These students by the way were the subject of grave suspicion by the local police, and subjected to severe cross-examination. The youngsters finally went to sleep in a railway truck, and when they awakened found that it had been moved several miles along the railway.

ISLANDS CHEAP TO-DAY.

The prices realised at the sale of the Leverhulme estates in Lewis and Harris would be pronounced astonishing if one forgot the fact that the late owner offered the islands as a gift to their inhabitants and had the gift declined. Mr. Compton Mackenzie, the novelist, who seems to have a taste for islands, bought the Shiant group, covering about 475 acres, for £500. Another and much larger group, the Bernera Islands, with 5,399 acres, fetched only £250. The deer forest of Andvourlie, extending to 61,850 acres, and including a castle, a shooting lodge, and a hotel, was sold for £2,000. The prices of other properties great in acreage were hardly more impresive, and altogether there were apparently magnificent opportunities of becoming a big landlord at an insignificant price. But, as the local authorities found when they went into the matter, it is an onerous business to own land in Lewis. It is a case in the main of acquiring obligations to contribute to very heavy rates and taxes, for which the owner gets nothing but enjoyment of the pride of ownership. The islands formerly belonged to the Seaforth Mackenzie's from which Mr. Compton Mackenzie is descended, and it is said that he intends to build a house upon one of the Isles. But he will scarcely leave his residence on the Island of Jethon in the Channel Islands for so remote and barren a home. There is also another circumstance which renders the purchase of the islands interesting. Mr. Mackenzie is a brother of Miss Fay Compton, the actress, who, it will be remembered, gave one of the most moving of all her performances in Sir James Barrie's "Mary Rose." A mysterious island off the West Coast of Scotland figures in the play—Barrie called it "The island that likes to be visited"—and Miss Compton gave to it an atmosphere of other worldliness which no one who saw the play could ever forget. The Shiant Islands, it may be added, figure prominently in Hebridean folk lore; are a bit of Celtic fairy-land; and would be fitting scene for the origin of "Mary Rose."

HARRY LAUDER'S NEW SONG.

Sir Harry Lauder has got a new song since his tour in the East. It has a typical Lauder tune, and this is the chorus—

When I meet Mackay and Mackay meets me,
I treat Mackay and then Mackay treats me;
I like Mackay because Mackay's true blue,
It's only when I meet Mackay that I have one or two!

ANOTHER!

There is always a new story about the Aberdonian. The latest concerns a native of the Granite City, who was discussing clothes with a friend. "Oh, aye," said he, "I've had thae troosers for ten years, an' the pockets are quite guid yet!"

A SHIELING OF THE ISLES.

In Gaelic the shieling is called An Airidh. Strictly speaking, it is the driving of the cattle to the hills in the early summer, and remaining there with them during the warm months. When the summer is over the cattle are again driven home to their respective townships. It is the young women that usually accompany them to the shieling, because they are better adapted to the work connected with cows, such as milking and the making of butter and cheese. At night the women shelter in little huts scattered here and there, on the moor. These summer homes are constructed of turf or of stone, because, unfortunately, many of the islands are entirely wanting in trees. A shieling house is as simple and unpretentious within as it is without; for the women-folks only bring with them such necessary utensils as they may require in the preparation of their food. Of course, they take with them milk-pails and churns and such-like things, but ordinary household furniture at a shieling is dispensed with. The seating requirements, for example, are supplied by a plank stretched between a couple of large flat stones, while meals are eaten at a readily improvised table. The fire is of peat, and is frequently laid on the floor. It is never allowed to go out, for, when it is not needed for cooking purposes, a few peats are placed on it, and it is left to smoulder quietly. There are no feather mattresses and pillows at a shielding: the beds are of fragrant heather and bracken, and sometimes of dried moss. During the day the maidens of the shieling are engaged in making dairy produce, or in watching the kye lest they should wander away across the moors. Their idle moments are occupied in preparing wool or at the spinning wheel. These are the scenes from which many of our most beautiful melodies have emanated, for the Hebridean weavers and spinners are wont to sing at their work.

LEAN TIMES FOR LAIRDS.

I gather that some of the largest of the Scottish landowners are at the moment having a rather tough time. After some years of heavy taxation, and the realisation of such parts of their estates as were amenable to that treatment, they are now left with material which is often burdened and from which the annual return is small. I believe there are owners of large estates who do not in fact pay super-tax; the net income is below even that level, notwithstanding the scale of the property. On the other hand, it is hardly disputed that the farmers generally have been well protected. They constantly complain, but some days ago there was concrete proof of the brisk bidding for certain classes of farms; in fact, in order to obtain them many of the applicants were willing to go to prices well beyond the present value. Moreover, in spite of the fall in prices within recent times the number of bankruptcies among the farming community has been surprisingly small. They are assisted by the fact that few of them are farmers pure and simple:—I gather from the inquiry that they nearly all have other irons in the fire.

A NEW TRAFFIC.

Those who are uninitiated in the football affairs of this enlightened age must be excused if they imagine that we are back in the days of the slave trade when they absorb the latest news of dealings in football players. The popular pastime of "footer," however, has been so commercialised that no surprise is occasioned among its followers when it is announced that such-and-such a player has been transferred to a certain club for £2,000 or £3,000. That wealth matters in football is obvious from the fact that a Preston Club recently came to Scotland and bought three players for a sum, we are credibly informed, which must run near the £9,000 mark. But what must be regarded as the most remarkable transaction in recent Scottish Soccer history has just been carried through by Rangers of Glasgow and St. Johnstone of Perth. That James Fleming should go to Ibrox comes as no surprise. Indeed, very credible statements made about three weeks ago indicated that he might have gone to Glasgow before now. The remarkable feature is that Rangers have given in exchange for the Perth leader three sound men all of whom have had First League experience. Unless there be something else behind the transaction—a sum of money, in other words—the Perth Saints have certainly grasped the better end of the stick. Fleming, no doubt, has football ability, but he is hardly of the class which would suggest such a return as three good players.

HONEYMOON CRISES.

A barrister-at-law contributes the following to a London paper:—

A celebrated woman novelist tells us, in her latest book, that "the third day is usually the crucial one of the honeymoon."

It is a fascinating theory. A man novelist once expounded similar views in regard to the eighth year of marriage, but he gave us facts and figures and statistics, culled from Divorce Court records, in support of his contention.

Why should the third day (more than any other) be the crucial one of a honeymoon—unless it be by some analogy to tertain fever, in which the paroxysms recur on the third day? Yet we must not lightly reject the new theory. There may be something in it; and what a boon it would be to honey-mooners to know that on a particular day they must go warily and look out for "squalls"!

For my own part I should say that each day of a honeymoon is just as "crucial" as another. It is a time of surprises of revelation, of "mutual discovery" (to use a legal phrase), of sudden flashes lighting up dark places. How often is it a time of disillusionment and disappointment, when people for the first time throw off the mask and behave "naturally" and fairy palaces come tumbling down about our heads. And above all, if people are wise, it is a time of adaptation of adjustment, of replacing values.

FIRST LORD DEFENDS THE ADMIRALTY

REPLY TO ATTACKS ON NAVAL COST.

Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Colwyn Bay on October 30th, defended the Government against recent criticisms, and the Admiralty against what he described as a "stream of ill-informed and mischievous attacks."

The Admiralty policy, he said, had been to replace worn-out ships—especially cruisers—and in order to do that they had undertaken to economise every superfluity and every luxury.

"But when we begin to economise," he continued, "we are at once confronted by the critics. When we say we have not work enough to occupy men in six dockyards, and can do the work in four, and so save the overhead administrative charges in two, we are violently attacked by Mr. Lloyd George and by the Labour Party on the iniquity of putting men out of work.

"Does it become Mr. Lloyd George and the Labour Party, who spoke violently and voted against the programme of four cruisers, which at any rate provides work for 12,000 men for three years, to abuse us for throwing men out of employment? If they had their way those 12,000 men would not be employed.

"Where is the sense in a policy which forbids you to build ships, but insists on your keeping your dockyards fully manned with no work for the men to do?"

ALLOWANCES AND WAGES.

Replying to criticisms that the only economies had been to cut seamen's wages and cut on the marriage allowances of junior officers, Mr. Bridgeman said that junior naval officers never had marriage allowances, and the lower rate of seamen's wages referred only to new entrants, no alteration having been made in the pay of seamen already enlisted.

The Admiralty, he said, had proposed to the Colwyn Committee substantial economies, which would go far to meet the extra cost of the new construction.

On the question of Admiralty staff, Mr. Bridgeman said it should be pointed out that the figures included staff in the ports of the country. Before the war the staff at headquarters was 2,093, and at outports 3,757; now the figures were 3,359 and 5,143, a total of 8,502, but they were not told that this total compared with 20,457 at the close of the war, and the reductions were going on.

NO DANGEROUS MAKESHIFTS.

In some cases the increase in staff was necessary. Before the war the Admiralty was notoriously understaffed. If there had been a proper Naval Staff many of the disasters in the war could not have occurred. They had now got a Naval Staff, and no one but a lunatic would revert to the dangerous make-shifts of pre-war times.

The mere decrease in numbers of ships and men would by itself justify some reduction of staff, but that decrease was accompanied by an enormous increase in the complexity of mechanisms in ships, all requiring expert supervision. If they had a smaller Fleet, they must aim at higher efficiency.

Taking the value of money as it was in 1914, their expenditure of £60,000,000 this year was equivalent to about £37,000,000 pre-war, when the last pre-war estimate was £51,000,000. The increase in personnel was about 60 per cent., and they were doing their best to reduce it.

"I am sure," Mr. Bridgeman concluded, "you will agree that while every economy should be considered, it would be the height of folly to make savings at the expense of the efficiency of the Navy and at the risk of our very existence as a nation."

SAVED THRICE.

WHISKY OF ENGLAND.

Lord Stevenson, managing director of John Walker & Sons, Ltd., the well-known distillers—who was a member of both the Army Council and the Munitions Committee during the war, and who has been President of the Council of the Wembley Exhibition—reveals that three times he saved the nation's whisky during war-time.

The first occasion was when Mr. Lloyd George confided to him that he was going to shut up the distilleries and enforce prohibition for the duration of the war. Lord Stevenson, in reply, pointed out that, if that were done, Britain would be without anaesthetics, alcohol for explosives, or yeast for bread, and that for the latter purpose the distilleries alone produced 17,000,000 gallons out of the 25,000,000 gallons of alcohol required.

The second time was when the distilleries, despite the fact that they were in full blast, were unable fully to supply the munition factories, and Mr. Lloyd George wanted to seize the treasured stocks of old whisky. Lord Stevenson then suggested other sources of supply.

"Later, Mr. Lloyd George directed the late Lord Milner to negotiate with me," he said, "for the purchase of all the whisky in Scotland."

Lord Stevenson dryly added: "Those negotiations were still proceeding when the war ended. I am now marvelling how the man who won the war could turn prohibitionist."

In one of Maxwell's novels (I think it is "The Rest Cure") a girl at the beginning of her honeymoon is shocked and horrified at her husband knocking an argumentative porter down. It showed a new and brutal side to his character. And that it typical of the "honeymoon shocks" so many get.

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THERE ARE, HOWEVER, STILL ON HAND A FEW COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING DATES.

AUGUST 8TH.

AUGUST 29TH.

APPLICATION FOR THESE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE CITY OFFICE OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, 1A, CHATER ROAD. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 12.

The issue of August 8th contains the detailed reply by A. G. M. to Wu Hon Man's Manifesto. This reply analyses very fully the various contentions put forward by the Bolsheviks in their propaganda, and gives the British point of view. It should be kept on record as it will always be useful for reference purposes.

The issue of August 29th contains the full report of the great indignation meeting held at the Theatre Royal, together with the text of the Telegram sent to the Prime Minister.

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WEMBLEY STRIKES ITS FLAG.

AN IMPERIAL "AULD LANG SYNE."

IMPRESSIVE CLOSING SCENES.

The following vivid description of the closing of the Wembley Exhibition is taken from the *Manchester Guardian*:—

The ceremony in the Stadium this afternoon which officially closed the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley was unmistakably British. One wonders whether any other nation in the world would have arranged a programme in which parade, dignity, and friendliness were so mingled.

The spectacular part was in the hands of the army. It was, indeed, almost entirely military, but the Duke of York, the president, came in civilian clothes and touched his silk hat when he saluted the colour of the Guards' Regiment during his inspection. It was also noticed that a Boy Scout stood with the long line of khaki men who carried the flags of the Dominions and of the smaller parts of the Empire.

We sang devoutly the great hymn "O God, our help in ages past"; we joined in singing "Land of Hope and Glory" in small muffled voices as if we were praying, half hoping our neighbours would not overhear. The whole assemblage, which was for the moment a congregation, repeated the Lord's Prayer, so that the Stadium itself seemed to be worshipping, and, though the programmes told us that the voice of the Bishop of Willesden was beseeching the blessing of the Almighty and begging that we might realise and be worthy of our great responsibilities, we had a curious illusion that it was the microphones projecting into the arena that were praying. But we also sang "Auld Lang Syne," and very nearly went so far as to link hands. The Dominion representatives by the royal box gave way to this impulse on behalf of us all. It was a truly Imperial gathering.

IN THE STADIUM.

More than half the immense crowd paying its final visit to Wembley turned its steps towards the Stadium in the afternoon, for if the room inside was limited to 40,000, quite as many packed themselves on to the terraces and the roads outside to watch for the coming of the Duke and Duchess of York. Wise people had arrived before lunch to secure good seats, and there was plenty of entertainment for the crowded galleries in the three-quarters of an hour before the beginning of the service. The threatened rain had passed over, an occasional gleam of sunshine scouted the fear of fog, but a greyish gloom hung about, and the hard-trodden ground of the arena was a sombre grey.

In the middle stood a flagstaff where the Union Jack hung limply over the almost indistinguishable Wembley flag, and on the walls Dominion flags showed like threads. All the colour was in the bright hats of the women—gay blobs of orange, green, and red against the misty pinks and greys of the encircling multitude.

Then the bands began to march on, each greeted with clamorous applause. They marched and counter-marched to the sound of martial music, and then took up their stations on the far side, where they continued to play to the appreciation of the crowd. At last they broke into "Hearts of Oak" as the Naval Guard of Honour came in and drew up in front of the royal box. Then came the Grenadiers with their colour, and the men of the Royal Air Force, the darlings of the Wembley crowd, drawn up behind the naval men in echelon. Another pause, and the men in khaki entered bearing the flags representing the Empire, each on a red ground. One looked expectantly for detachments representing the Empire's civilian forces and services, but they were only manifest in those drooping pennons.

THE DUKE'S ADDRESS.

A fanfare of trumpets hailed the arrival of the Duke, who was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm, and there was another fanfare from the gold-coated mounted trumpeters when he walked down into the arena to inspect the Guards of Honour. This was a very popular ceremony though all the women wished it had been suitable for the little Duchess to take part. Returning to the gallery where the Duchess sat with the Bishop of Willesden and Wembley high officials, the Duke spoke to the vast audience through the medium of the amplifiers. In a firm voice and very briefly he declared the Exhibition closed, delivering first the following message from the King:—

"At the close of the British Empire Exhibition I wish to express my thanks to you, as president, and to all who have contributed to the success of this great enterprise. The Exhibition marks an important stage in the history of my people both at home and overseas. It has not only taught us much of the productive capacity of the Empire, but has stimulated a legitimate pride in our past achievements, as well as an increased sense of responsibility for the years to come.

"I pray that these lessons will not be forgotten, and that under God's guidance our Commonwealth of nations and mankind in general may strive to attain that spirit of mutual trust and confidence without which the peace and happiness of the world cannot be secured."

STRIKING THE FLAGS.

The most impressive moment in the service that followed came when buglers and drummers were grouped around the central flagstaff. The buglers sounded the "First Post" and marched gaily away. A blue-jacket lowered the Wembley flag, leaving the Union Jack in solitary possession, and all the flags around the stadium were struck. Then the drummers sounded the "Retreat." Finally came the National Anthem, sung by all those thousands, and the Duke

(*Continued on next Column*).

passed out to be greeted by the great crowds in the grounds.

At night the Stadium was crowded to overflowing for the last performance of the Tattoo, the wonderful spectacle that has thrilled London for weeks. From the first moment when little Peggy Batchelor danced into the arena at the head of the advancing troops and danced away into the shadows at the far end, the enthusiasm was unbounded. Nearly all the time the galleries were in darkness. The searchlights played on the dark ground, fading away for the torchlight manœuvrings and the eerie dancing of the kilted Scots, lighting up the troopers in their diverting equivalent of musical chairs, and throwing a golden light on the magnificent exhibition of physical drill by the 400 men of the Royal Air Force and the musical ride of the Hussars. The full light thrown on the six gun teams as they were driven out after they had woven wonderful patterns across and across the ground, winding up with a wild career, had a curious effect, for from nostrils and reeking sides the horses exhaled clouds of steam, and they seemed to vanish in their own mist.

Nothing aroused the enthusiasm of the vast crowd more than the marvellous colour effects achieved by the Royal Air Force again in their lantern march. The arena was in pitch darkness; nothing could be seen but the flat red and yellow lamps looking like tiddlywinks.

They moved in single lines and in masses, always in perfect line, forming strange shapes and melting into new. They formed themselves into red and yellow segments and wriggled with a whishing sound across the arena. They formed a St. George's flag and fluttered. They turned into huge aeroplanes, taxied across the arena, reversed, and taxied back again. Then they returned into letters, spelled out the word Britannia, and sang:

Rule, Britannia, Britannia rules the air,
Britons never, never need despair.

An interlude of colour, darkness again, from one end of the arena the crash and smoke of battle, and wounded men came staggering out of it to the illuminated shrine of the Red Cross at the far end. Then a wonderful picture in dull metallic shades of all the forces engaged, with white and colours when the old uniforms of regiments and the Chelsea Pensioners came on.

The audience sang "Abide with me," the troops melted away, the Chelsea Pensioners and Boy Scouts marched out at the side, and the arena was in darkness save for the light shining on the Red Cross.

ST. PAUL'S DOME SAFE.

NO SIGN OF THE PIERS SINKING.

The dome of St. Paul's, which at one time was thought to be in danger of crashing to the ground, is not sinking.

This reassuring news was given to the committee which met at the Mansion House last month to hear the report of the experts responsible for the preservation work now going on. Measurements and observations, it was stated, revealed no sign of disruptive movements in the dome area.

The removal of the organ and choir stalls from the two piers in the choir has been almost completed, and arrangements have been made to re-erect a portion of the organ in the north aisle of the nave.

All the monuments have been removed from the bases of the piers into which cement is being injected, with the exception of those to Nelson and Cornwallis, which have been enclosed in wooden casings to protect them from possible damage.

A special non-corrosive steel is being used for reinforcement with some of the piles.

FIRESTONE'S LIBERIAN PHANTASY.

FORMER MALAYAN PLANTER AS CHIEF AIDE.

INTERVIEWED IN LONDON.

Mr. Donald A. Ross, at one time an engineer on the F.M.S. Railways engaged in the construction of the Johore State Railway, and later manager of Malaya General Co., Ltd., Rengam, Johore, is the man behind Mr. Harvey Firestone in the Liberian rubber venture. Recently he accompanied Mr. Firestone's son from America to London, where a representative of the *Financial Times* interviewed Mr. Firestone and Mr. Donald A. Ross, the latter being introduced as the official in charge of the Firestone organisation's operations in Liberia. At the beginning of the interview Mr. Firestone emphasised that whatever he said should not be taken as a reply to statements made by Mr. A. E. W. Cripps, Secretary of the African International Corporation (1924), regarding the rubber venture in Liberia. His father, he added, made it a practice of not replying to newspaper articles. "He never cares to say much. He prefers to be judged by his deeds. But," continued Mr. Firestone, jun., "I shall be pleased to tell you anything I can about Liberia."

The first question put by the reporter was: "When do you expect to start production in Liberia?"

ALREADY PRODUCING.

The answer was supplied by Mr. Ross, who now took up the conversation. He said: "We are already producing and are tapping 2,000 acres." Pressed to give some definite details of the amount obtained per acre, he contented himself with stating that the output compared very favourably with that obtained in Malaya. Beyond that he would not go. He did add, however, that the 2,000 acres were leased from the Liberian Government.

Mr. Ross explained that he had been twenty years in Malaya, first as a Government railway engineer and then as a rubber planter, and had had experience in all parts of the peninsula.

"Will you not have considerable difficulty with the many and extensive swamp areas in Liberia?" was the next question addressed to Mr. Firestone.

Again the answer was supplied by Mr. Ross. "The percentage of waste land in Liberia is less," he said, "than in Malaya, where they reckon on about 25 per cent."

Asked where they proposed to obtain their seeds for the big area which it was understood is to be planted, Mr. Ross stated that their present nursery of 2,000 acres would supply them with sufficient for from 30,000 to 50,000 acres per annum. There were also many small native plantations they could call upon, while they could also get supplies from the German Cameroons.

At this point Mr. Ross said to the representative of the *Financial Times*, "You will, of course, promise to show us anything you write before it is printed, won't you?"

On being informed that no such promise would be given, Mr. Ross retorted: "Then I have nothing further to say to you." He took little further part in the interview, and shortly afterwards left the room, remaining absent until just prior to the departure of the reporter.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

Before leaving, though, he did add that the cost of opening up rubber areas in Liberia would be less than in Malaya. The climate of the former country was more favourable, and gave a distinct dry spell for clearing.

Invited to give his views regarding the labour supply of the Republic, Mr. Firestone said that, according to the census taken some years back, there was an estimated population of 2,000,000, and at present Liberia was exporting labour. The natives were going to Sierra Leone and other places because there was no work for them to do at home. When the Firestone interests started opening up the land they were quite confident they would have sufficient labour for all purposes. During the discussion of labour situation, Mr. Ross again became vocal. He said he had had experience of all classes of labour in the East and had found that the Liberian worked harder than any. He was really a "fool-worker," he did so much. He had had natives working for him for the last fifteen months on the 2,000-acre nursery, and they were giving every satisfaction.

COST OF LABOUR.

On it being pointed out that his father's estimate of 1s. a day wages clashed with the 2s. paid by other employers to the lowest class of labour in the Republic, Mr. Firestone, jun., replied: "In Philadelphia my father pays carpenters $10 a day, in the Middle West $5 a day; they are equally good carpenters. It is the same in Liberia. In some of the coastal areas the rates may be 2s. a day, but in the interior they are much less. We are confident of our estimate of 1s. a day."

Mr. Firestone expressed himself as equally optimistic regarding the Monrovian Harbour venture. He said the J. G. White Engineering Corporation had sent their experts there, and after thoroughly examining the locality they were confident of the success of the project. There was going to be a further examination, however, before work was actually started. The country was also perfectly suitable for the construction of roads. At present there was no intention to build light railways, but hard-surface roads would certainly be constructed.

Mr. Firestone, sen., had sent his experts all round the globe, 10 degress north and south of the Equator, his son said, before settling on Liberia as the most suitable spot in the world for the cultivation of rubber. The 1,000,000 acres acquired in the Republic were not all in one block, but were split up into a number of specially selected plots. It was proposed to establish 20 centres, each with its own organisation for the gradual development of the territory. It was not possible at the moment to say where they would start planting, but an exploring party was setting out shortly.

Invited to give some idea of what he thought the production would be in 5, 7, 10 or 25 years' time, Mr. Firestone said he was unable to give even an approximate estimate. "I cannot say what will happen in 25 years' time and I don't think you can," he commented. "Everything would turn on expediency, but," he added, "The Firestone employees like to get Liberian rubber."

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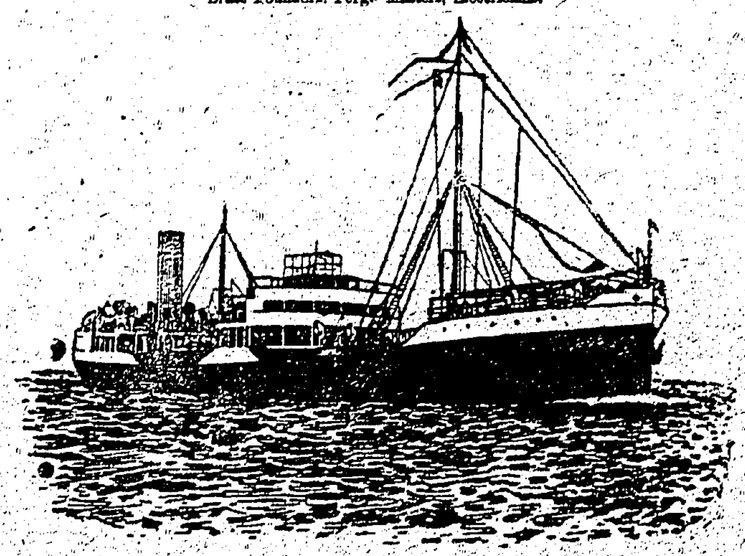

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 29th.

Adolf von Baeyer, German str., 3,419 tons, Capt. Richard Hohlfeld, from Hamburg and Singapore. The latter port she left on November 22nd, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.

Anking, British str., 2,048 tons, Capt. J. Shearer, from Singapore and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. E11.—B. & S.

Kuchosan Maru, Japanese str., 1,423 tons, Capt. J. Henaga, from Miike, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B50.—M.B.K.

Taisho Maru, Japanese str., 1,358 tons, Capt. S. Tanaka, from Wakamatsu, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C49.—Suzuki & Co.

Taming, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. E. Lupton, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C39.—B. & S.

November 30th.

Chak Sang, British str., 1,470 tons, Capt. W. J. Booker, from Hankow and Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Sungshan Maru, Japanese str., 1,502 tons, Capt. G. Kawamura, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—N.Y.K.

Taiyo Maru, Japanese str., 1,620 tons, Capt. K. Iguchi, from Moji, with a cargo of coal, lying at Wanchai.—M.B.K.

Tokei Maru, Japanese str., 1,412 tons, tons, Capt. Norito, from Wakamatsu and Keelung, with a cargo of coal, lying at Stonecutters.—M.B.K.

CLEARANCES.

November 30th.

Adolf von Baeyer, for Shanghai.
Bandoeng Maru, for Batavia.
King Kwan, for Bangkok.
Kweichow, for Weihaiwei.
Macassar Maru, for Moji.
Menelaus, for Manila.
New Mathilde, for Haiphong.
Onderkerk, for Manila.
Taiszema, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Uwajima Maru, for Canton.
Winghong, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per Hugo Stinnes Line s.s. *Adolf von Bayer*, on November 30th:—Countess Alexandra Botkirch, Miss Valerie von Castanjen, Miss M. Kannenberg, Miss L. Kessinger, Mr. and Mrs. A. Paget, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dahl and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Baillie and two children, Mrs. C. Maurer and child.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The shipping statement for yesterday showed that the total number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. was 80, of which 30 were British.

For the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday there were eight arrivals, of which three were British, one German and four Japanese. The departures for the same period numbered six.

The total cargo entered for Hongkong for the above period was 13,249 tons, against 9,517 tons for the previous twenty-four hours; while that entered for other ports was 6,058 tons against 23,994 tons the previous day. The combined cargo totalled 19,307 tons, compared with 33,511 tons. Deck passengers carried came to 232.

The arrivals for the period mentioned were the s.s. *Taming* (Br.) from Haiphong and Hoihow with 2,270 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Anking* (Br.) from Singapore and Amoy with 388 tons of firewood and mail; the s.s. *Chak Sang* (Br.) from Hankow and Shanghai with 1,000 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Adolf von Baeyer* (German) from Hamburg and Singapore with 114 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Sungshan Maru* (Japanese) from Shanghai and Swatow with 60 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Tokei Maru* (Japanese) from Wakamatsu and Keelung with 3,184 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Kuchosan Maru* (Japanese) from Miike and the s.s. *Taisho Maru* (Japanese) from Wakamatsu with 2,970 tons of general cargo and mail.

THE PORT OF WHAMPOA.

The report has reached Hongkong that representatives of overseas Chinese and other organisations are shortly to meet in Canton to discuss the question of the opening up of the port of Whampoa. A large number of steamers have recently made use of the port of Whampoa, but as the Pearl River is too shallow for ocean steamers, it is deemed to be urgently necessary that the scheme for opening up Whampoa to commerce should be carried out forthwith. Chinese who have returned from countries overseas are expected to provide the necessary capital and assistance is also expected from the organisations. Commenting on the project, the *Canton Gazette* says:—

"It is said that over 30 returned Chinese have promised to give their support and in addition to the assistance of various classes $2,000,000 could easily be subscribed. In order to facilitate shipping, wharves and godowns must first be erected."

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Empress of Asia (C.P.R.), due to-day.
Zenda (E. & A.), due to-day.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* is now due here at 10 a.m. to-day and will berth at Pier 3, Kowloon Wharf. She will leave Hongkong for Manila, P.I., at 5 p.m. on Thursday, December 3rd.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* left Vancouver for Hongkong, *viâ* Japan ports and Shanghai, on November 29th, and is due here on December 17th.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Australia* arrived at Woosung on November 29th at 11 p.m., left the following day at 7 p.m., and is due at Kobe on Thursday, December 3rd, at 6 a.m.

The s.s. *Siberian Prince*, from New York, sailed from Shanghai on November 29th, and is expected to arrive here on December 2nd.

THE ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE SHIPS.

MR. STANLEY DOLLAR'S OFFER.

A wireless message to Manila papers, dated Washington, November 20th reported that Mr. Stanley Dollar had announced that he would submit an offer for the Admiral Oriental Line ships which are operated between Seattle and the Far East, providing for the payment of $1,000 monthly for charter hire for each of the five vessels of the President type and $600,000 as a purchase price at the end of the five-year charter period. Mr. Dollar said his company would assume any losses met during the five-year period.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR DECEMBER, 1925.

(Standard of the 120th Meridian, East of Greenwich.)

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
December 1st	6.47 a.m.	5.38 p.m.
2nd	6.47 ,,	5.39 ,,
3rd	6.48 ,,	5.39 ,,
4th	6.48 ,,	5.39 ,,
5th	6.49 ,,	5.39 ,,
6th	6.50 ,,	5.39 ,,
7th	6.50 ,,	5.39 ,,
8th	6.51 ,,	5.39 ,,
9th	6.52 ,,	5.39 ,,
10th	6.52 ,,	5.40 ,,
11th	6.53 ,,	5.40 ,,
12th	6.53 ,,	5.40 ,,
13th	6.54 ,,	5.40 ,,
14th	6.54 ,,	5.41 ,,
15th	6.55 ,,	5.41 ,,
16th	6.56 ,,	5.41 ,,
17th	6.56 ,,	5.42 ,,
18th	6.57 ,,	5.42 ,,
19th	6.57 ,,	5.43 ,,
20th	6.58 ,,	5.43 ,,
21st	6.58 ,,	5.44 ,,
22nd	6.59 ,,	5.44 ,,
23rd	6.59 ,,	5.45 ,,
24th	7.00 ,,	5.45 ,,
25th	7.00 ,,	5.46 ,,
26th	7.01 ,,	5.46 ,,
27th	7.01 ,,	5.47 ,,
28th	7.02 ,,	5.48 ,,
29th	7.02 ,,	5.48 ,,
30th	7.02 ,,	5.49 ,,
31st	7.03 ,,	5.49 ,,

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 30th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Day at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.97	29.99	29.98
Temperature	70	68	73
Humidity	61	77	62
Wind Direction	ENE	E	N
,, Force	2	2	2
Weather	O	O	O
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 29th ... 72
Lowest open-air Temperature on 30th ... 68

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Dec. 1st to 7th, 1925.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water. H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.	Low Water. H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	1	m 10 41	4 9	m 4 9	1 4
		9 31 a	7 7	3 11 a	3 4
Wed.	2	m 11 32	4 7	m 4 52	1 3
		9 57 a	7 7	3 39 a	3 3
Thur	3	0 29 a	4 6	m 5 36	1 3
		10 24 a	7 6	4 6 a	3 3
Fri.	4	1 42 a	4 4	m 6 22	1 5
		10 52 a	7 3	4 32 a	4 1
Satur.	5	3 8 a	4 4	m 7 10	1 7
		11 22 a	7 0	4 56 a	4 3
Sun.	6	No inferior	High	nor Low	Water
		11 58 a	6 6	m 7 59	1 9
Mon.	7	No inferior	High	nor Low	Water
				m 8 47	2 1

To the Publisher

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

14, Chater Road, Hongkong

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VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

VIA SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers.	H'kong. Leave	S'hai. Leave	Kobe Leave	Y'hama. Leave	Vancvr. Arrive.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 18	Jan. 25
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jan. 22	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	Jan. 30	Feb. 8
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 5	Feb. 8	Feb. 11	Feb. 13	Feb. 22
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Feb. 19	Feb. 22	Feb. 25	Feb. 27	Mar. 10
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 5	Mar. 8	Mar. 11	Mar. 13	Mar. 23
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Mar. 19	Mar. 22	Mar. 25	Mar. 27	April 5
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	April 2	April 5	April 8	April 10	April 19
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	April 16	April 19	April 22	April 24	May 5
EMPRESS OF ASIA	April 30	May 3	May 6	May 8	May 17
EMPRESS OF CANADA	May 14	May 17	May 20	May 22	May 31
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 28	May 31	June 3	June 5	June 14
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	June 11	June 14	June 16	June 19	June 30
EMPRESS OF ASIA	June 25	June 27	June 30	July 3	July 12

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila		Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
Dec. 3	Dec. 5	Empress Asia	Dec. 6	Dec. 8
Dec. 18	Dec. 20	Empress Canada	Dec. 21	Dec. 23
Jan. 1	Jan. 3	Empress Russia	Jan. 4	Jan. 6

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: GACANPAC.
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: NAUTILUS [15

NYK

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Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.
Through passage rates to Europe via America G.$400, G.$420, G.$440
IYO MARU ... Wednesday, 16th Dec. at 11 a.m.
SHIDZUOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 6th Jan.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports
KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 5th Dec. at 11 a.m.
HARUNA MARU ... Saturday, 19th Dec. at 11 a.m.
KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 2nd Jan.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
LYONS MARU ... Tuesday, 12th Jan.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.
MATSUYE MARU ... Saturday, 2nd Jan.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Dec. at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Jan.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
RANGOON MARU ... Saturday, 5th Dec.
MALACCA MARU ... Saturday, 26th Dec.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.
KAWACHI MARU ... Monday, 28th Dec.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon
BENGAL MARU ... Friday, 18th Dec.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
SADO MARU ... Saturday, 12th Dec.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AKI MARU ... Thursday, 17th Dec.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MURORAN MARU ... Tuesday, 1st Dec.
KATORI MARU ... Tuesday, 1st Dec. at 3 p.m.
ATSUTA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Dec.

For further information, apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
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SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

s.s. "WESTERDYK"	28th Dec.,	1925
s.s. "OLDEKERK"	23rd Jan.,	1926
s.s. "GEMMA"	20th Feb.,	,,

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

s.s. "OLDEKERK"	15th Dec.,	1925
s.s. "GEMMA"	12th Jan.,	1926
s.s. "ZOSMA"	9th Feb.,	,,

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVGIATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"HANGSANG"	Tuesday,	1st Dec., at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAO via NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"TUNGSHING"	Wednesday,	2nd Dec., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Wednesday,	2nd Dec., at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"CHAKSANG"	Friday,	4th Dec., at Noon
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI	"CHIPSHING"	Sunday,	6th Dec., at 7 a.m.
YOKOHAMA via AMOY, SHANGHAI & KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Sunday,	6th Dec., at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Sunday,	6th Dec., at 10 a.m.
KOBE via AMOY SHANGHAI & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Monday,	14th Dec., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"YUENSANG"	Wednesday,	16th Dec., at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG"	Thursday,	24th Dec., at 3 p.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday,	29th Dec., at 7 a.m.

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
"GLENTARA"	3rd Dec.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	12th ,,
"GLENSHIEL"	24th ,,
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	7th Jan.
"GLENIFFER"	21st ,,
"GLENOGLE"	4th Feb.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves H'kong.	Discharges
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	2nd Dec.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.
"GLENBEG"	24th Dec.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Movements are subject to change without notice.
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S.S. "SUMATRA" ... ... Will Leave on or Abou 7th December.
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For further particulars, please apply to—
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13

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The M/S. AFRIKA"
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On or about 11th December, 1925.

	Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M/S. "Malaya"	...	3rd December	15th Jan., 1926
M/S "Kina"	...	10th Jan., 1926	—
M.S. "Tongking"	...	22nd Jan., 1926	—
M/S. "Danmark"	...	15th Feb., 1926	—

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s.s. "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... ... ,, ... 28th December

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m.v. "WEIRBANK" ... ...via Suez Canal ... ... 1st January

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s.s. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... ... 1st December
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s.s. "CITY OF BARODA" ... ... 14th December
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FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £88. 2nd Class £60.
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Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "KEEMUN" ... ... via Suez Canal ... ... 7th Dec.
s.s. "CITY OF DURBAN" ... via Suez Canal ... ... 19th Dec.
s.s. "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... ... via Suez Canal ... ... 28th Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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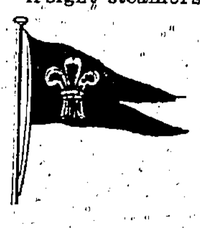

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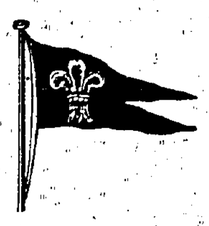

S.S. SIBERIAN PRINCE" ... ... 2nd Dec., 1925.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHMIR"	8,985	10th Dec.	S'pore., Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MOREA"	10,911	12th Dec. Noon	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Dec.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
		1926	
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	9th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan.	Marseilles, London, & A'werp.
"DELTA"	8,097	4th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, & B'bay.
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Feb.	Marseilles & London
"KARMALA"	9,089	20th Feb.	Mars., L'don., & A'werp
"MANTUA"	10,902	6th Mar.	Marseilles & London
"KASHMIR"	8,985	13th Mar.	Mars., L'don., A'werp, & Hamburg
"KHIVA"	9,135	27th Mar.	Marseilles, London, & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,918	3rd Apr.	Marseilles & London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	91,44	21st Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	1st May	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	15th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA—APCAR SAILINGS

"TILAWA"	10,000	8th Dec.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALAMBA"	8,015	16th Dec.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	25th Dec.	do.
"TAKADA"	6,949	11th Jan.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

*"TANDA"	6,858	2nd Dec. 5 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Jan.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Feb.	
"TANDA"	6,958	3rd Mar.	
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th April.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th May.	

*Calls at Iloilo and Kohambugan.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kohambugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom vis New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"SOUDAN"	6,696	1st Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	8th Dec.	Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKADA"	6,949	24th Dec.	Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	26th Dec.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe
		1926	
"SICILIA"	6,812	1st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	9th Jan.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	9th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Jan.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARMALA"	9,128	23rd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	5th Feb.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	6th Feb.	Shanghai & Kobe
"TANDA"	6,958	6th Feb.	Moji Kobe & Yokohama
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"MOREA"	10,911	6th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	13th Mar.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KALYAN"	9,144	13th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	20th Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS	4,500	10th Apr.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	9,005	16th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May.	Shanghai.
"MANTUA"	10,902	28th May.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,089	11th June.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN
(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

*HAICHING ... ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... Tuesday, 1st Dec., at 1 p.m.
*(Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.)

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-NING," "HAIHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of $80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On	1st Dec.,	5 p.m.
HAIPHONG & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On	2nd Dec.,	Noon
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On	3rd Dec.,	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On	3rd Dec.,	4 p.m.
NINGPO	"CHENAN"	On	4th Dec.,	5 p.m.
HONGAY	"PAKHOI"	On	5th Dec.,	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNNING"	On	7th Dec.,	4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On	8th Dec.,	5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On	10th Dec.,	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On	12th Dec.,	4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone Central 36. Agents.
CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, Ltd.
"CHANGTE"

This Vessel will sail hence on Friday, December 4th at Noon,
— FOR —
MANILA PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
This New Vessel is fitted with the Finest and Most Up-to-Date First and Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
(Sailings Subject to Alteration.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone: Central 36. Agents. [16

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.
LOADING FOR MANILA, BOSTON, NEW YORK.
S.S. "CORBY CASTLE" ... ... Sails 20th Jan.

LLOYD TRIESINO.
REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.
REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.
OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "TRIESTE" (cargo only) ... ... Sails 7th Dec.
M.S. "VIMINALE" ... ... Sails 8th Dec.
M.S. "ESQUILINO" ... ... Sails 8th Jan.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.S. "VIMINALE" ... ... Sails 4th Jan.
M.S. "ESQUILINO" ... ... Sails 4th Feb.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.
FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... ... Sails from Calcutta 30th Dec.
" " Colombo: 10th Jan.
S.S. "UMVOLOSI" ... ... Sails from Calcutta 31st Jan.
" " Colombo: 10th Feb.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to:—

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED
Telephone: Central 1038. Agents. [17

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.		Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hgkg. and Sailing for S'hai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANDRE LEBON	...A ...	— 1925	— 1925	8th Dec., 1925
PAUL LECAT	...A ...	— ,,	— ,,	22nd Dec., ,,
AMBOISE	...B ...	6th Nov., ,,	9th Dec., ,,	5th Jan., 1926.
AMAZONE	...B ...	20th Nov. ,,	23rd Dec., ,,	19th Jan., ,,
FONTAINE BLEAU	...B & A	4th Dec., ,,	6th Jan., 1926	3rd Feb., ,,
D'ARTAGNAN	...A ...	18th Dec., ,,	20th Jan., ,,	16th Feb., ,,
ANGKOR ...	...B ...	1st Jan., ,,	3rd Feb., ,,	2nd Mar., ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES
(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A Class Steamers: 1st Class.....£ 95. 0d. 0d. | 2nd ,, ... £ 68. 0d. 0d
B Class Steamers: 1st Class.....£ 83. 0s. 0d. | 2nd ,, ... £ 60. 0s. 0d
Through Tickets to London and leading Towns of Europe.
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).
s.s. " " loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK about
s.s. "CAPITAINE FAURE" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive on the 21st December.
Sailings subject to alteration without notice.
For full Particulars, apply to:—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
Telephone: Central 740. 3, Queen's Buildings.
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The Radio Service has reverted to normal hours of working. Messages may be handed in at any hour of the day or night during General Post Office hours at Radio Counter, Main Hall, at all other times messages should be taken through the corner entrance at Pedder Street and Des Vœux Road to the Radio Office on the 3rd floor of the building, these doors will be closed after 10 p.m. but admittance may be obtained by ringing the night-bell.

The Parcel Post Service to Canton is suspended until further notice.

Radio Traffic with Canton and Swatow is suspended until further notice.
Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay.
Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Straits	*Soudan* ...	1st Dec.
Shanghai	*Yingchow* ...	1st Dec.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan, Shanghai & Europe via Siberia	*Empress of Asia*	1st Dec.
Japan	*Tanda* ...	1st Dec.
Straits	*Katori Maru*	1st Dec.
Shanghai	*Troilus* ...	1st Dec.
Shanghai	*Chenan* ...	2nd Dec.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai...	*Pres. Jackson*	2nd Dec.
Japan	*Hosang* ...	3rd Dec
Europe via Negapatam Letters only, London, 5th Oct.	*Trieste* ...	4th Dec.
Manila	*Pres. Pierce*	4th Dec.
Japan	*Kitano Maru*	4th Dec.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai...	*Pres. Harrison*	7th Dec.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai...	*Pres. Taft*	10th Dec.
Manila	*Pres. Jackson*	10th Dec.
Straits	*Atsuta Maru* ...	14th Dec.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date	
Hoihow & *Haiphong...	*Hangsang*... ...	Tuesday, 1st,	8.30 A M
Fort Bayard	*Hoi Nam*		9.30 A M
Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Ching* ...		Noon
Shanghai, Japan & EUROPE via Siberia (Letters and Postcards specially superscribed "via Siberia" only) ...	*Katori Maru* ...		1.30 P M
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles — due Marseilles, 30th Dec.	*Troilus*	Registration Letters	1.45 P M 2.30 P M
Amoy	*Szechuen*		3.30 P M
Haiphong and Bangkok	*Kalgan*	Wednesday, 2nd,	10.30 A M
Manila, Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 15th Dec.	*Tanda*	Parcels Reg. Letters	Noon 2.45 P M 3.30 P M
Straits and Calcutta	*Hutsang*		1.0 P M
Saigon	*Telemachus*		5.00 P M
Shanghai	*Tjikembang* ...		5.00 P M

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE.

"TROILUS"	1st Dec.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"PATROCLUS"	16th Dec.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.
"THESEUS"	29th Dec.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"ANTENOR"	13th Jan.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"TITAN"	20th Dec.	Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"BELLEROPHON"	20th Jan.	Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"LAOMEDON"	1st Feb.	Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.
(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA).

"ACHILLES"	14th Dec.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"PROTESILAUS"	8th Jan.	Victoria Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"KEEMUN"	5th Dec.	Boston, New York & Baltimore.
"CYCLOPS"	7th Jan.	Boston, New York & Baltimore

PASSENGER SERVICE.

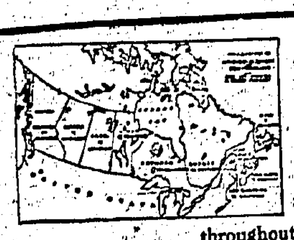
"PATROCLUS"	16th Dec.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTENOR"	13th Jan.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR"	3rd Mar.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"SARPEDON"	7th April	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS"	5th May.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to:—

Butterfield & Swire,

Agents. [15a



Serving Canada from Sea to Sea.

SATISFACTORY service comes naturally from a Bank that is reliably informed on general business conditions and can offer a system of direct connections throughout the country.

Owing to the extent and influence of our widespread organization, with over 900 Branches, many advantages are available to customers of

The Royal Bank of Canada

Head Office: MONTREAL. London Office: PRINCES ST., E.C.2.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

November 30th, 1925.

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	2/4⅛
Bank Bills, on demand ...	2/4 7/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	2/4⅜
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	2/5⅛
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/5⅛
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand... ...	1.475
Credits, 4 months' sight ...	1.525
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	57⅞
Credits, at 30 days' sight ...	58⅛
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Tranfer ...	155¼
Bank Bills, on demand ...	
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	155¼
Bank Bills, on demand ...	
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ...	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight ...	132
On Yokohama.—On demand ...	114
On Manila.—On demand ...	100⅜
On Singapore.—On demand ...	141½
On Batavia.—On demand ...	nom.
On Haiphong.—On demand... ...	nom.
On Saigon.—On demand	78⅝
On Bangkok.—On demand	88.24
Sovereign, Bank's Buying rate ...	—
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael ...	32
Bar Silver, per oz.	

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorised Capital ...	$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up ...	$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling ...	£4,500,000
Silver ...	$26,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$20,000,000

Court of Directors:

J. M. Young, Esq., Chairman.
Sir. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. | Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
W. H. Bell, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak | T. G. Weall, Esq.

Chief Manager:
A. H. Barlow, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Stitt, Esq.

London Bankers:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1925. [25

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

Interest on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3½ per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of $100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at CURRENT RATES.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. H. BARLOW,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1925. [2

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Head Office: London.

Paid-up Capital ...	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund ...	£4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietor.	£3,000,000

Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, April 15th, 1925. [30

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE GERANCE DE LA BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Etablissement Franco-Chinois.
(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

Head Office:
Paris, 74, Rue St. Lazare.

Capital ...	Frs. 10,000,000
Reserves ...	Frs. 10,780,000

Working fund provided by The Banque Industrielle de Chine: Frs. 50,000,000.

BANKERS:
France: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.
A. ROLLIN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1924. [39

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd. A-145

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital ...	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital ...	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital ...	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund ...	£1,300,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England
and
Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches:

Bangkok	Galle	Kuala Lumpur	Rangoon
Batavia	Hongkong	Madras	Shanghai
Bombay	Howrah	New York	Simla
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang	Singapore
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis	Sourabaya
Delhi	Kota Bharu (Nagritius)		

Hongkong Branches:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
J. B. ROSS,
Acting Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 17th, 1925. [29

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office:
96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital...	Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ...	Frs. 68,409,000.00
Reserve Fund ...	Frs. 59,867,283.54

Branches:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mengtsz	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Phom Penh	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Pondicherry	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industrial et Commercial; Société Générale.
In London: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
In New York: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trusty Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
A. LECOT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [32

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
(Taiwan Ginko.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ...	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ...	Yen 52,500,000
Reserve Fund ...	Yen 12,980,000

Head Office:—Taipeh, Formosa.

Branches:
Japan:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
Formosa:—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tobyen, Ako.
China:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
Others:—Bangkok, Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.
Z. YAMAMOTO,
Manager,
Hongkong Branch,
4, Des Vœux Road, Central.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1925. [27

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Established 1912.

Authorised Capital, ...	£1,200,000
Paid Up Capital ...	£1,078,580
Silver Reserve Fund ...	$700,000

Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on
Current Accounts
2% per annum on daily credit balances of over $100.
Savings
4% per annum.
Deposits
for 12 months 5% per annum.
for 6 " 4% " "
for 3 " 3% " "
on demand 2% " "
Branches:
Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Bangkok, and New York.
London Bankers:
The Lloyds Bank, Limited.
LOOK POONG SHAN,
Chief Manager.
37]

THE BANK OF CHINA.
中國銀行

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ...	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ...	18,273,600.00
Reserve Fund ...	9,629,425.24

Head Office:—Peking.
Hongkong Branch:—4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank. The Equitable Trust Co., New York.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.
TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [38

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society).

Established 1824.
Hongkong Branch established 1906.

Authorized Capital	Guilders	150,000,000 (£12,500,000)
Paid-up Capital	"	80,000,000 (£6,666,670)
Reserve Fund	"	20,536,861 (£1,711,405)
Special Reserves	"	22,560,000 (£1,888,330)

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.
Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kota-Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pecalongan, Pehang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaia, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents all over the World.
BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.
34]

Printed and Published by Oliver Thomas Bernardear, for the Hongkong Daily Press, Ltd., at 14, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 131 Fleet Street, E.C.